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187th Grand Monthly

## EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orienns, Tuesday, December 15th, 1885. Inder the personal supervision and managen Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize \$150,000. OTICE-Tickets are Tenl Dollars only. Halve

		On	e Dollar		
		LIST			
		prize of	\$150	,000	\$150,000
	rand p		DU	,000	50.000
	rand p		20	,000	20,000
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		APPROXI		PRIZES.	
	Approx	imation	prizes of	200	\$20,000
100		**	.45	100	10,000
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Application for rates to clubs should be made application with clearly giving Express Money For further information write clearly, ziving il address. FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money ders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, irrency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards our expense) addressed

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OR LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, I. STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, I. GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, I.



octor's Certificate-Cancer, Skin Disease and Bheumatism,

ack scales formed on my hands and face. Last close it was attacked with rheumatism in my test, ankles, knees and hips, which became of it, swellen and sore, and the muscles so much mitsected that it was impossible for me to raighten myself. In this terrible condition, no reddidne gave me any relief—my appetite and rength failed and I became completely helples in this simost hopeless condition I determined to y Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer. I procure das supply and began the use of it. I used it bout one month, and I so much improved that a segan to walk about with the aid of crutohes he canceron my chin entirely disappeared. The hack heavy scales that had formed on my face and hand healthy. I would also state that for and hands fell off, and my skin became clear, mooth and healthy. I would also state that for y case where it has been used according to y case where it has been used according the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the disease, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the disease, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the disease, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the disease, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to the disease, and I have never know it to fail to cure any

The above certificates are but a few instances of housands in our possession, showing suffered to have been relieved of every form of blod and skin diseases, female complaints, dyspensional philis, mercurial rheumatism, blood poison and alaria. il information our free pamphlet on bleed a diseases will be furnished on application MACON MEDICINE CO, Macon, Ga.

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, ith or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large se 100, mailed to any address on receipt of price iquid form, small size \$1.00, large size \$1.75.

Oct. 24 d&w Im.

## PETERLYNCH GROCER.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED A Perfect Variety Store. Just received FIFTY BUSHFLS SEED RYE.
Orders from city or country promptly filled a
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Octa Tales

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PETER LYNCH,

Atlanta, Ga DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at 200 Market Street, Louisville, Ky Bet, Third and Fourth. Cares all forms of PRIVATE Spermator hea and Impotency

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

L XVIII.

THE BALKAN WAR. SALBXANDER ACCEPTS THE

SITUATION, on Proops to Remain on the Defensive garien Proops to Remain on the Designation of the Control of the C

November 15 .- The Servian minis stantinople, notifying the sultan of rat of war between Servia and Buladheres to Servia's former declaration or of the restoration of the status que and of strengthening the sultan's author-

the Balkans. stom house officers at Bourgas, eastern elia, have been notified that henceforth is from Turkey must pay the same duimports from other foreign countries. sian consul at Rustchuk has been ed to held himself in readiness to leave the archives of his office. A steamer ed there with five million cartridges. The s of the national guard have been sumto join their colors.

ACTION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER. Alexander has sent a circular to the

is which he complains that the Serat in Bulgaria withheld for eight he notification of Servia's declaration Prince Alexander indignantly denies the Bulgarians violated the Servian r, and declares that the Servians are blameful for the recent events on the

ectivity prevails at Philipopolis, The filled with soldiers singing patriotic are constantly leaving for the front, le throughout the country manifest husiasm. The troops are gratified at in warfare for the first time without reigner in their ranks,

has decided to remain on the de-She accepts war with calmness, that Europe will acquit her of all

contract has been made for the portation of thirty more battalions of a from Asia minor to European-Turkey, ring that the final struggle of the Turkey, pire for existence is approaching. representative at Constantinople, in-is to assure the port that England will atmost to preserve the integrity of

tings of the Balkan conference bave interrupted, owing to the illness of ioff, the Russian ambassador. It is beda majority of the Turkish troops will itters with the Roumelian frontier, concentrate on the Servian frontier. ed preparations for war are being Salonica. Troops, horses and men agembarked for the Greek frontier.

ing embarked for the Greek frontier.

ses in the city is at a standstill.

Russian newspapers, both official and
ial, write in condemning the fratricidal

Bulgarian war, and declare that Russia

unable to: able to sit.
urnal de St. Petersburg hints that

and, by delaying the meeting of the Bal-conference, is responsible for the outbreak ar between Servic and Bulgaria. as Greek government has contracted for bitrailleuse and Nordenfeldt guns, and 60 rounds of ammunition at a cost of 60. The government also contracted the National bank for a loan of \$380,000. mee Alexander arrived at Sofia this ing. He was greeted with the utmost taissm by the populace. The Bulgarian sem by the populace. The Bulgarian ment has asked Turkey for assistance. will respect the rights of the sultan in

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT. bettalions of Servian infantry, two batsofartillery and two squadrons of caval-day attacked two battalions of regular

seing that King Milan will have chief mend of the Servian troops, and appoint-General Petrovitch chief of staff. General kovitch, minister of war, has gone to Pirot.

reported that King Milan has telegraphed imperor of Austria-Hungary that the ad-c of the Servians on Dragoman pass has

e Turkish officers on the Greek and Serfrontiers have been instructed to repe attempt to invade Turkish territory with-milting for orders.

SOME ENGLISH OPINIONS.

16 Standard, commenting on the outbreak attilities between Servia and Bulgaria, "War has been kindled in the Batkans."

16 the beginning but no human ligence can pretend to set limits to the er intensity of the fire."

18 an interview today, the Servian ministanterview today, the Servian and Bulgaria, his government acquiesce after the capture of Sofia.

18 p. he said, desired a comital treaty with Bulgaria, actilities for trade with that country. She desired to annex that part of Bulgaria

tesired to annex that part of Bulgaria the Servians occupied when the Berlin tenee met. Servia, as continued, did tlend the conquest of Bulgaria, and there therefore. The results of Bulgaria, and there therefore, no reason why the powers linterfere. He dwelt upon the superi-of the rifle used by the Servians over apons possessed by the Bulgarians. News considers that the marquis of News considers that the marquis of ary's unfortunate utterances precipitateonfliet between Servia and Bulgaris. Milan's conduct, it says, is a bad omen Balkan states life the Bulgarian union as a step to the expulsion of Turkish rule from Eutley would have acted wisely. The item of the same and the same acted wisely.

sewspapers in Vienna express hope Servia Bulgarian war will be local-tit they admit that Russian interests seed to those of Austria. Austria, they bund to support Servia, while Russia is toward Bulgaria, as is evident from that she that she permitted the exportation of 00 cartridges from Tulu to Bulgaria, hitherto prohibited their shipment.

ht Diphtheria from His Patient. Marrer, Mass., November 15.—Dr. 0. Warner, of Leicester, died last even-alignant diphtheria, after a five days a fragment diphtheria, after a five days'
The disease was contracted from a
a fragment of diseased membrane
ut on the doctor's mustacheduring an
tion. It was removed, but this was of
Dr. Warner has practiced medicine
for twenty years and was widely
bly known. TLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

RIBL'S REALIZATION. The Probability That He Has Looked Upon

His Last Sunset.

Winnipro, Man., November 15.—The question of Riel's fate seems to be finally sattled.

This morning Sherwood, the chief of the dominion police of Ottawa, arrived by the regular train on the Canadian Pacific railway, bringing the governor general's warrant for the execution. He immediately after left by special train for Regina, and should arrive there early in the morning.

Absurd rumors have been abroad here of the probable rescue by Dumont and a party from the states. There is no truth in them. His Last Sunset.

RIEL NOTIFIED OF RIS DOWN.

REGINA, November 15.—The special messenger bringing the warrant signed by the governor general of Canada, directing that the execution of Louis Riel, the leader of the Canadian helf breeds, in their recent rebellion, should take place in secondary and with the way. should take place in accordance with the ve on a special train at eight o'clock tonight. There is no longer a doubt that Riel will meet his fate tomorrow. The arrival of the warrant was a surprise to even many of the officials, who, owing to the late hour and the previous delays, had argued a nother result for the warrant was a surprise to even many of the officials, who, owing to the late hour and the previous delays, had argued another result follows. delays, had argued another respite would fol-low. Riel received the formal intelligence at nine o'clock tonight, in his cell in the guard room of the mounted police barracks, three miles west of this city. The intelligence was conveyed to him in person by High Sheriff Chaplean.

The scene was, in many respects, remarka The scene was, in many respects, remarkable. The famous rebel's cell is immediately adjacent to the guard room of the troops doing night patrol duty, fully fifty of whom occupied the room. Through the iron gate in front of the cell was seen an armed sentinel on duty, and outside the building a cordon of armed men were pacing their beats. The iron gate men were pacing their beats. The iron gate was thrown open on the approach of the high sheriff, chaplain and Colonel Irvine, commandant of the mounted police. The representative of the associated press was allowed to be present by courtesy. Riel, who had been conversing with the surgeon of the poet, rose and welcomed the sheriff in a kindly and thorougaly unconstrained way. His initial greeting was:

was:
"Well, and so you have come with the great announcement; I am glad."

Sheriff Chaplean replied that the death wars

Riel, continuing, said:
"I am glad that at last I am to be released from my sufferings."
He then broke off into French, and thanked

the sheriff for his personal consideration. He proceeded again in English:
"I derive that my body shall be given to my friends, to be laid in St. Boniface."
This is the French cemetery across Red river from the city of Winnipeg. The sheriff asked him if he had any wises to convey as to the disnostion of his personal estate or effects: the disposition of his personal estate or effects:
"Mon cher," replied he, "I have only this,"
touching his breast above the region of the

"This I gave to my country fifteen years ago, and it is all I have to give now."

He was asked as to his peace of mind, and he replied:

"I long ago made my peace with my God,

and am as prepared now as I can be at any time. You will find that I had a mission to perform. I want you to thank my friends in Quebce for all they have done for me."

have done for me."

He continued in reply to another question:
"I sm willing to go. I shall be permitted
to say something on the scaffold," he said, in
a tone of inquiry. When told that he would
he sllowed to, he said smilingly:
"You think I may speak too long, that it
will unnerve me. On, no! I shall not be
weak. I shall feel that when the moment
comes I shall have wings which will carry
me unward."

me upward."

He closed by saying to Sheriff Chaplean, as he held out his hand to him, in parting: 'Adieu, mon ami.'

His eye was clear and unflinching, and his steady bearing throughout such as to evoke a sense of admiration. THE FRENCH CANADIANS INDIGNANT. Montreal, Que., November 15 .- The city is bers of parliament, who were summoned by bers of parinment, who were summoned by telegram yesterday to attend a caucus of Sir John McDonald's supporters, held this afternoon in the chambers of Mr. D. Grouard, for the purpose of discussing the future action of he members in the event of Riel being exe-

The caucus was held at a o'clock and was The caucus was held at a o'clock, and was attended by a large number of French members of parliament. Most of the members were in favor of sending a telegram to Sir John McDonald to the effect that the French conservatives would bolt in a body from government support if Riel was hanged. It transpired in the course of discussion that Sir Hector Langovin at the interview at St. Martin's junction yesterday had intimated that Mr. Chaplean would give them explations on the subject today, and it was consequently

Mr. Chaplean would give them explaints on the subject today, and it was consequently determined to adjourn the meeting until the secretary of state had been heard. Mr. Chaplean met the members at the Windsor hotel and from all that can be learn-ed his explanations were to the effect that the cabinet is unanymous in its decision and will cabinet is unanimous in its decision and wil stand or fall by it. It is learned on the best

stand or fall by it. Its learned on the best authority that the following joint telegram was indited by the meeting and forwarded tonight to Sir John McDonald at Ottawa:

Under the present circumstances the execution of Louis Riel would be an act of cruelty, the responsibility of which we most energetically protest assigns assuming.

sponsibility of which we most energetically protest against assuming.

The telegram was signed by twenty odd conservative members of the province of Quebec. A similar telegram will be sent tonight from Quebec, signed by members of the Quebec northern districts. This means that nine-tenths of all the members from this province will vote against Sir John McLonald at the next parliament if Riel be hanged. This vote would put him out of power and compel the immediate resignation of the Quebec ministers. The defection of the French vote will mean a change of torty-three members from the conservative to the liberal—a quite sufficient number to send the present conservative ministry higher than a kite.

MACKIN MUST SUBMIT.

The Chicago Ballot-Stuffer Secures a Five Year's Job.
Chicago, November 15.—The supreme court in session in Ottows, Ill., yesterday, affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of James C. Mackin for pergury, in swearing that he had not ordered or received spurious ballots in the last senatorial election. The principal claim of the defendant was that the indictment claim of the defendant was that the indictment for pergury being found by a special grand jury while the regular grand jury was still inexiste ... was irregular, and the difference could not legally be convicted under it. The supreme court decided with the lower court, that the indictment was valid, and now nothing but the possible, but exceedingly improbable clemency of the governor stands between Mackin and a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. five years in the penitentiary.

THEBAW'S SHIP CAPTURED.

A Lively Naval Fight on the Irrawaddy River.

RANGOON, November 15.—The armed steam launches from the British steamers Kathleen and Irrawaddy, have captured King Thebaw's war vessel. The capture was effected under the guns of Clutterbuck's fort, after a sharp fight. One British officer was wounded. According to another account, King Thebaw's man of war was captured opposite fort Simbourgweh, after a sharp encounter with that work. Launches from the steamer Vog are said to have taken part in the affair.

GEORGIA ORE

CROSSES THE LINE INTO BIRMING

A Revolution in Manufacturing and Mining-The Uses to Which Georgia Ore is Put in the Ais-

ern Markets-Iron Notes, Etc. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 15 .- [Special.] Georgia iron ore shipped to Birmingham! This statement is only a new version of the

old raying, "Carrying coals to Newcastle." It is a fact that ore is brought all the way from Georgia to Birmingham, and is used right under the very shadow of Red mountain, that vast upheaval of rich iron ore which is attracting the attention of the world; but this fact, when properly understood, does not carry with it as much importance as its bare statement would indicate.

The Georgia ore is not used in the manufacture of pig iron, but is used only in the making

of rolled iron, or in other words, its use in Birmingham is confined to the "fixing" of puddling furnaces in the rolling mill.

Mr. Ward, the general manager of the Birmingham rolling mill, informed your correspondent that he receives from the mines of Bartow county, Georgia, about one hundred to a week of brown hematice ore; that this particular ore is neguliarly adopted to the own. battow county, coorgin, about one hundred to a week of brown hematice ore; that this particular ore is peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which he uses it; that there are many valuable brown hematice ore beds in Alabams, but none yet developed can furnish the exact quality that he desires, though he is of the opinion that it will not be long before he can find it nearer home.

This ore is taken from mines on lots adjoining the famous Etowah property near Cartersville. Through the efforts of an agent in this city, a representative of a wealthy English syndicate is coming on, and will soon visit the Etowah property for the purpose of inspecting it with a view of buying. It is now held at \$150,000.

SOUTHERN IRON GOING EAST.

It will be remembered by persons interested in the development of southern industries, particularly that of iron manufacture, that when the Alabams, Georgia and Tennes-

that when the Alabama, Georgia and Tennes see furnaces began shipping their product into the eastern markets, the Pennsylvania iron men sneered at this attempt to compete with them, saying the small shipments of iron which had gone into their territory amounted to nothing more than an experi-ment, which would undoubtedly prove disas-trous to the southern furnaces if followed up.

The shipment of southern iron to eastern markets has steadily and rapidly increased every month since the date of first shipment, and it may now be said that the demand for and it may now be said that the demand for this iron is greater than the supply, for scarcely a day passes but that furnaces in the Birmingham district decline orders, because they are soid up on the brands that are wanted in the east. Now, since the Pennsylvanians, and a few creating southern writers who oc-cupy questionable positions on this subject, have discovered that southern iron in eastern markets is no longer an experiment, but an ac-complished fact, they have begun decrying the quality of the iron, first attacking the ores with the statement that they carried such a large amount of silicon and so great a per centage of phosphorous that no good grades of iron could be produced. They have now attacked the coke, and if the editors and correspondents of the Iron Age are to be relied on as author-ity, all the southern furnaces may as well blow out, their ore and fuel being of such inferior quality as to produce iron suitable only for the manufacture of pots and skillets. We may next expect these gentlemen to "tackle" the limestone of the south, and when they do, the probabilities are they will tripe about the probabilities are they will tripe about the south.

ties are they will strike slate.

It is fortunate for Birminghem, that there are practical iron makers within her borders—men direct from the Pennsylvania furnaces, who can, and do deny the false statements

appearing in the journal referred to, and in one or two southern trade publications. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE From a furnace superintendent, who has been employed in that capacity since last June by one of the largest companies in this district, this is gathered: "The Prattcoke, which is used by all furnaces in Birmingham district, is now nearly as good as Connelsville ceke, and when the Pratt people begin wash-ing their coal before cokeing it, then their core will be the equal of the best Connelsville coke in every respect, and superior to it in one, that of being almost entirely free from sulphur."

The above statement is from a man whose knowledge of iron making was obtained no in the south, but in Pennsylvania where he was for a number of years assistant superintendent of Lucy furnace, one of the largest in the world. The disinterested opinion of one such practical and experienced man should such practical and experienced man should out weigh a whole volume of the writings of those who are paid to write falsely of the south's resources. This same gentleman stated to your correspondent that a "liberal and conservative" cost of making iron in the Birmingham district was \$10 per ton; and that when Mr. Eayles, the president of American institute of mining engineers and editor-in-chief of Iron Age, stated that it cost \$12.35 per ton, he either displayed inexcusable ignorance or he either displayed inexcusable ignorance o ttered an unpardonable faischood,

The foundation for the new Williamson fur-

chinery progresses satisfactorily.

Linn iron works have nearly completed two in mense furnace blowing engines, weighing 160 000 pounds each. The Linn officers have nvariably declined to state for whom they were constructing these engines, but it has been an open secret for some weeks that they are for a 100 ton furnace to be constructed by

the Praticoal company.

Rolling mill now running on full double time. Its sheet iron mill turns out fifty tons light sheet, and seventy tons heavy sheet per week. This is the only mill south of the Onio

SOME NOTED SCENES.

Bill Arp Tells of His Visit to Crawfordville-

Witten for The Constitution. Crawfordville is a good old town of mem Crawfordville is a good old town of memories—historic memories. The courthouse is, I expect, the oldest in the state, being near ixiy years old. Judge Dooly presided there in 1828, a man of great ability and wit and sarcasm and natural force. Stories, aneedotes and traditions concerning him still lunger smong the old men; but the old men of that day are now few and tar between, and Judge Dooly's unwritten history will soon be gone.

among the old men; but the dark and Judge day are now few and far between, and Judge Dooly's unwritten history will soon be goue. About thirty-five years ago, when I was a modest young man, I was present in the judge's room at Gainesville one night and listened to the racy, entertaining talk of Joseph Henry Lumpkin and Eugenius Nisbet and Howell Cobb and old Judge Underwood and Hope Hull and Junius Hillyer and Basil H. Overby and some others, and my youthful mind was profoundly impressed with their wit and wisdom and sociability. They talked of Dooly for an hour or so, and I have often wished that I had taken notes. Of all who were present that night but one is left—one only of the grand old bar of that circuit. The venerable Judge Junius Hillyer still survives. Like all aged men, he is now living more in the past than in the present, and must feel

"Like one who treads alone."

past and the present are certainly most grateful to him. His professional career was able
and honorable and serene. His more mature
years saw children clustering around himgood children who gave him no trouble or
anxiety, and now while he totters feebly down the vale he
sees them all prospering, and they are not
far away. Their reverence and filial love
comfort him and more than make up for the
loss of the friends of his youth. His life has
been a success in all respects, and only one
father among a thousand can say it.

That old courthouse at Crawfordville, had
its judicial bench away up high, very high,
until last year when it was lowered. They
were all high in the olden times and the pulpits in the churches were high. But both
judges and priests have come down nearer to
the people now and so there soats have been
lowered too. There was a prisoners' dock in
this old courthouse, but that has been recently
removed. William H. Crawford presided
here for many years, the ablest statesman and
jurist that Georgia ever produced. History
says that if he had not been
stricken with paralysis he would
bave succeeded Monroe in the presidency,
He was the intimate friend of Madison
and Gallatin and Clay and Randolph, and
Medams de Stael and Wellington and LaFayette, and had the confidence and esteem
of all the first men of the nation. He died
in 1834, and was succeeded by Garnett Andrews. in 1834, and was succeeded by Garnett An

I saw a curious record here upon the docket of an old justice of the peace. It was the re-cord of 900 cases brought by Robert Toombs cord of 900 cases brought by Robert Toombs to one term of the court, in 1841. The plaintiffs were Wim. Peek and R. Q. Dickerson and the defendant was Thomas Chatfin. It was the same Wim. Peek who died at Cedartown last year. He had a debt of \$27,000 on Chaffin, and Aleck S'e-phens had sued Chaffin for a large sum in the superior court. So Peek employed Toombs and Toombs induced Chaffin to give to Pe.k. 900 notes of thirty dollars each so that he might sue in the justice court and get the first judgments. It was afight unto the death, for both claims could not be paid. There was then no supreme court and the questions involved had to go before a convention of judges and it is said that little Alek whipped the fight and get his clients money.

With some kind friends I visited Liberty hall for the first time. Many a time have I viewed

With some kind friends I visited Liberty hall for the first time. Many a time have I viewed the memorable home of Mr. Stephens from the car window as we passed, but now I have been in it and seen the pictures upon the wells and the old time furniture and the little ptain round table upon which for almost half a century he wrote his learned and brilliant and philosophic thoughts. He was a man of thought and study and reflection more than a man of extraordinary brains. He made the msn of extraordinary brains. He made the best use of his faculties. He had nothing to hinder him—no wife, no children, no care. He fel! in love with thought and history, and hinder him—no wife, no children, no care. He fell in love with thought and history, and he pondered well and treasured what he pendered. He was the very counterpart of Toomba, whose native grasp of intellect took in at a glance, while Stephens was burning the midnight lamp. And yet they were friends, bosem friends. Their very "unlikeness" made them like each other. One was bold, impulsive, decisive; the other slow and sure careful and cautious, and looking well to his fortifications. Mr. Stephens is buried in the lawn ir tront of Liberty hall, and every day sees if—rs, tresh flowers, upon his grave. Flowers make the initials of his name upon the bosom of the earth that covers him and their sweet odor comes over you like the sweet memory of a great and good man gone to his rest. It is a good sign when the prople with whom a man has lived so long with one accord make a Mecca of his grave and keep it fresh with Nature's garlands and are always ready to go with the stranger there and tell of his virtues. Crawfordville loved Mr. Stephens and her people love him still. I wish there was some way to touch the slumbering pride and patriotism of our people so that they would take hold and build that monument. How easily they could do it if all those who are able they would take hold and build that monu-ment. How easily they could do it if all those who are able would only send in their mites. The good ladies of Crawfordville are struggling, strug-gling hard and have accomplished what they could, but they are almost helpless without the co operation of the men. I wonder it there are not a thousand good men in Georgia who can spare ten dollars each? Monuments who can spare ten dollars each? Monuments to great and good men are the silent, yet speaking teachers of the rising generation. They are the monitors, the painters, the inspirers to good deeds and honorable fame. Old Dr. Johnson said to Boswell that it was every man's duty to do something for posterity and if a man could not do anything else he could plant a tree, the shade of which or the fruit of which would bring comfort and pleasure to those

would bring comfort and pleasure to those who were to live after he was dead. And just so we owe it to our posterity to leave be-hind us land marks that like sign boards will tell our children the way they ought to go.

I found snother old schoolmate at Crawfordville and he reminded me of myself and my home and family. Our lives have not been far apart.

We began together when the bright dawn of hope and faith and love was upon us. Together we parsed over Latin and Greek and Algebra and Conic Sections and Astronomy and Logic and Rhetoric and got only a small smattering of each. Together we made music and second served served ed the Athena girls and fall in love smattering of each. Together we made mustered serenaded the Athens girls and fell in love and got a good deal of that. Together we used to ride in a horse car on the railroad from Union Point to Athens. Together we used to take our evening walks up to Cobbham and buy cakes from Hansell's cake cart on the way and meet the pretty girls and feast upon their beauty, and after they had passed we would cast one longing, lingering look behind. Well, he was heppily married in the long, long ago, and his children are all around him and his parlor is sult of music, for there I saw the big inddle, and the little fiddle, and the banjo, and the big horn and the little horn, and one of his bright eyed daughters came out that night with the band and made sweet music to do the good cause monor, and

with the band and made sweet music to do
the good cause honor, and
help make money for the
monument. They are all a home made family
in Crawfordville and mix and mingle in peace
and harmony, and if there is any envy or jealcusy among them it was buried for the time
and was all invisible to me. I believe that
such towns are happier than the big cities,
whose folks are always on a strain to keep up
with style, and the good man is always bowed
down with the demands and exactions of busimeas that gives no rest, and bank notes that

Second Attempt to Assassinate a Lawyer. CLEVELAND, November 15.—Two weeks ago while John C. Coffee, a well known attorney, white John C. Coffee, a well known attorney, was reading an evening newspaper in his parlor, some one shot at him, but the bullet went wide of the mark. Tonight the shooting was repeated under the same circumstances with better effect. The ball struck a window sill, and, glancing, lodged in Coffee's shoulder, making a dangorous wound. The police are after the assassin.

A Washington Hotel Burning.

WASBINGTON, November 15.—A fire broke out in the famous Jno. Chamberlain hotel to out in the lamous 3no. Chamber is no light, but was extinguished before much damage was done. It originated from the furnace in the basement and spread to the first floor before its progress was checked. The damage about \$1,000.

Mr. Kardall in Washington.

Mr. Kardall in Washington.

Washington, November 15.—Mr. Randall in some places—where it has been properly cultivated—is better than many northern lands."

Washington, Wa

THE PROMISED LAND.

NEW YORKERS VISITING GREENE COUNTY.

med With Soil, Climate and People-The New priers Enthusiastic Over What They Have Learned-A Choice Spot for Agricultur-iste-Almost a Paradise-Notes.

GREENESBORO, Ga., November 15.— [Special.]—On last Tuesday an excursion of more than forty people from Cataraugus and contiguous counties in the state of New York, arrived in Greenesboro. The majority of the excursionists were farmers of practical experience and their object in coming to Greene county was to prospect with a view of locating

The excursion was organized by Mr. E. D. Northrup, an attorney of considerable prominence in New York, who has recently made landed investments in our county. He was so well pleased himself, when he was out here a few months ago, and spoke in such glowing terms of the advantages of Georgia, that the organization of the excursion was not a diffiult matter.

The farmers have been here now for four lays, and they are carried away with things. That is the only way to properly express it. They were taken in hand by our citizens, the doors of the private homes were thrown open, and they received the welcome of friends, not of strangers. Since they have been here our people have endeavored to make everything pass pleasantly.

As I have said the object of the excursion was purely to gaining a correct estimate of the advantages of our section. These men mesht business. They own plantations in New York state, and in forming their esti-mate of our state they have guided themselves by the

CONDITION OF THINGS NORTH. They have not allowed a single point to escape them. They have made comparisons and have drawn conclusions from their experience in their own homes. In making this comparison, it must be borne in mind that at the north, years of study, labor and improved methods of farming, together with thousands of money, have been expended in bringing their lends to there present standard. If, in the comparison, our soil, which has been worn and abused by improper modes of culti-vation, stands a test with those on which orain, time, labor and money have been ex-pended, the methods used in the latter case will bring them up to a higher standard of

reduction. In conversation with these gentlemen, these facts have been brought forth. First, That the lands of Georgia, though much washed and worn, are strong and susceptible of highest work, he strong and susception of ingless cultivation. Second, That the vast fields of bermuda lands, lying along the river bottoms and creeping up the hilleides, render the country peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock. Third, That these two first conditions are further augmented by the mildness of the cli-mate, which makes longer seasons for croping in the one instance, and shorter housing periods for stock in the other.

These facts have presented themselves to the minds of these

the minds of these SOLID FARMERS FROM THE NORTH, and have influenced them in making up their balance as to the advantages of Georgia. Du-ring their stay here I have talked with numring their stay here I have talked with numbers of them upon different topics, and I will give your readers just what they say. I say in the beginning there has been but one expression of opinion, and in every instance the verdict as to Georgia has summed up ALMOST A PARADISE.

All the gentlemen spoke freely. Among the most prominent of those was Mr. Dexter Wakefield, ot Olean, New York. He is a farmer of the control of the same of th

ner of large experience, and from what I can learn, a very successful planter with practical ideas and a practical way of putting them to work. When I met him he had an ear of corn which he had brought with him from the and was comparing it with a ear of Greene county raising. Said he: "I am delighted with my observations. I think that the climate is splendid. Our treatment, since we have been here, is all that we could wish—indeed, more than we expected. I feel at home already. In point of soil, I think Georgia ad-Our treatment, since we mirably adapted to farming purposes. Your lands seemed to be considerably washed, but I have no doubt, from what I have heard from your best planters, that they can be made highly productive—even more so than the lands north. I think your lards are stronger and can stand hard usage better than ours. Indeed, I am surprised that they are not more worn than they are, when I consider the number of crops they have made. They can be redeemed by plowing under grasses as we do north, and then they will be better than ours—for the native soil is better." Mr. Wakefield will probably remain for some time in Greene to continue his ob-servations, and it is believed that he will per-

manently settle here. Mr. E. D. Northrup, who managed the ex-cursion, said substantially as follows: "I concursion, and substantially as follows: "I consider Georgia the coming state of the union. The climate renders it peculiarly attractive to northern men, and farming in this state is going to be a paying business. I have lived in New York a long time, was reared and educated there, and yet I leave it for Georgia. My reasons for leaving are many. I feel that there are forces at work in the north which must ultimately end in trouble. I foresee it, and I come south to mingle amongst people

who are free from these forces."
"Of what do you speak?"
"I allude to the growing dissatisfaction on the part of labor—skilled labor—at the attempled monopoly by moneyed power of the affairs of government. It is plain to me that there is a great movement going forward in New York which means something. Laborers' and working men's unions are receiving an addition to their membership at the ate of nearly 1,000 a day. There are monopolies at work in New York which I tear will cause trouble. The election of Hill over Davenport was a rebuke to the millionaires, of which Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and others are the heads. They are seeking to control affairs, and grind the working classes. This must re-

and grind the working classes. This must result, sooner or later, in trouble,"
"Of the south, what do you think!"
"What I think is best expressed when I say that I will make it my home. In point of farming, as I have said, there are the greatest of possibilities ahead. From what I have seen it is one of the greatest countries on the face of the earth. Planters have neglected their opportunities, but, in my opinion, by proper attention and methods of farming, you will go shead of the north. One of the greatest advantages you have here is the mildness of your climate. You can add to this your famous barmuda grass, and this sends this state ahead as a state for stock raising."

raising."
"What are your impressions generally? I mean how society, climate, soil compare with the state of New York?"

the state of New York?"

"I must say that the southern people are more than hospitable. They are warm and generous natured, and, judging from the kindness with which I have been received, they are splendid people. As to climate, that, as I have said, is perfect. The soil is strong and in some places—where it has been properly cultivated—is better than many northern lands."

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

and there must have been strong reasons, in-deed, which induced him. It is significant, and his investment here speaks volumes as to the faith of an experienced, shrewd and in-telligent gentleman as to the future of the state of Georgia.

telligent gentleman as to the future of the state of Georgia.

Captain B. A. Johnston, of Cataraugus county, who has settled pormanently here, said to me:

"The hospitality of your people is something remarkable. I do not believe that you will find in the union another people who would throw open their houses for the reception of excursionists and make them at once at home. I am delighted with the climate, the people, the country and everything."

Mr. Spratt made a purchase of 140 acres of the best land in Greene country yesterday. It lies close into the incorporate limits of Greensboro, and just opposite the place purchased by Mr. Northrup. He said: "I am delighted, of course. I think the south, and Georgia in particular, is the very best place for northern people to settle. The climate is mild, but at the same time, bracing. I believe when the savent tide of immigration to the west will be turned to Georgia. The health is better; the people are just as generous and kind as they can be, and I must say, that I will return north with the warmest love for Georgia. I shall settle here at once."

Mr. Lamott Harrington thought that

shall settle here at once."

Mr. Lamott Harrington thought that Georgia is the coming state of all the union; that it is best adapted to diversified farming; that the educational facilities are better, and general tone, energy and thrift of the people places her ahead of other southern states.

Mr. Arthyr. Hunley, a vone, man of vire. Mr. Arthur Huntley, a young mass of vim of push, and a genial and polished gentleman, was in ecstacies over all he has seen, and will return to New York with the intention strong

return to New York with the intention strong in him to see Georgia sgain.

Mr. Fitts, of Pensylvania, an extensive lumber man and a financier and business man of large experience expressed himself as greatly pleased. His wife agreed, and it is highly probable that they will make investments here. They intend to visit north Georgia with a view of locating mills there. Captain Watkins, of New York, a quick, energetic talker, and a man of life, spoke in the most glowing terms of our section. The climate captivated him, and he thinks the soil stronger and able to stand more than the lands of New York.

Mr. Geddings, of New York, thinks that the south has shown the most wonderful recuperative powers of any nation on earth. In comparison, he said that had the north, after the war, been left as the south was left, with

the war, been left as the south was left, with the war, been left as the south was left, with all the property swept away, no mules, no horses, no money, no anything, the people would today have been on the very point of starvation. He thought that the present condition of the south was a strong enough indication of the wealth which lay in her soil, for upon the farming class is she dependent. Of the south he believes Georgia the banner state.

Mr. Alcnzo Razey, of Ellicottville, thinks Georgia a perfect paradise. The deligatful climate, pure water, and still bracing air and the native fertility of her soil, gives her the

lead.

Mr. Lanning, of New York, in the short time which he has had to make his observations is most favorably impressed. He thinks, as do all the others, that there are great possibilities and that Georgia, as a stock and grain state, will be the Kanass of the south.

grain state, will be the Kansas of the south.

OUTCOME OF THE TRIP.

Two sales have already been effected to the excursionists and three more are pending. There sales will doubtless lead to others. Tao object seems to be for the northern people at first to form a nucleus of their own people; those of the same habits and customs, gradually taking on the customs of our people; and inducing more northern emigrants. There can be no figuring as to the good results which will come of this excursion and others to follow from the northern states. Everyone will return home with the most favorable impressions.

Heretofore the tide has swept westward, but Heretofore the tide has swept westward, but it is coming now to Georgia. Every family that settles here will bring others; the reports of our advantages will go to the north, it is only a question of time as to the state of Georgia becoming as Mr. Lanning said "the Kansas of the couth."

Our people are anxious for the substantial farmers of the north to come among them.

farmers of the north to come among them; to introduce northern methods of culture; to aid in cultivating the land, and to induce them to come among us we have placed our lands at low figures; tney greet the new comers with extended hands, greet the new comers with extended mands, and will give them the heartiest welcome at their firesides. Greene county has done this for the late excursion, and she already numbers an addition to her population of two families, comprising twenty people, from the empire state of the north. May more come. There is room and welcome for all. E. Y.

### ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

The Calamity to Galveston Greater Than at First Reported.

Galveston, November 15.—Collections for the benefit of the fire sufferers were taken in all the churches today. The general feeling all the churches today. The general feeling is that the disaster is more serious in its results than the people at first realized. Some thirty well known citizens have addressed the following communication to the News tonight: "In view of the appalling calamity which has fallen upon Galveston and her people, and the great destitution resulting from this unprecedented disaster, we, the undersigned citizens, contibutors and in no manuer participants is this great bounty, do most deeply deplore the unfortunate telegrams that have been sent, unintentionally underestimating the gravity of our situation, and checking the great current of charitable contributions, prompted by the generous hearts of Galveston's friends."

The Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows will issue appeals for aid to their

lows will issue appeals for aid to their brethren throughout the country. By direc-tion of Jay Gouli the Missouri Pacific system sent \$2,500 for the sufferers.

Besurrection in a Skating Rink, WHERLING, W. Va., November 15.—Last night, at a skating rink in Bellaire, O., Kate St. John, aged 19, fell while skating and was pronounced dead by the physicians. She was removed to her home and preparations for her burial begun. Today, however, the body showed signs of life, and though not yet conscious, the 'girl, it is believed, will re-

cover. DENING, N. M., November 15.- A roving band of Indians committed another bloody band of Indians committed another bloody outrage yesterday, near the town of Lake Valley, N. M., killing three Chinamen who cultivated a vegetable farm five miles from Torin. The Chinamen were found dead by the roadside, their bodies horribly muti-

Accident on the Georgia Pacific. BIBMINGHAN, ALA., November 15.—[Special.]
The freight train on the Georgia Pacific run
off the track at the forty-nine post last night,
completely demolishing four cars. The fast
mail train due here at eleven thirty last night
was delayed thirteen hours. No personal injuries were received.

The Dead Miners Becove DENVER, November 15.—The dead miners were all removed from Bull Domingo mine today. The superintendent of the mine would have been lynched but for the interference of prominent citizens.

The Glass Strike Ended. Bandwice, Mass., November 15.—The strike of the glass workers at Boston and the Sandwich glass works, which has been in progress six weeks, has ended.

One Million Short,

LONDON, November 15.—The Morning Post says the French budget shows a deficit of a million france.

### THE NEWS IN MACON.

RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS

A Sunday Morning Row in a Fourth Street B Mysterious Individual Takes Part and Then Disspipears-An Approaching Marriage-Going to Albany-Personal Notes.

MACON, November 15 .- [Special.] - During the forenoon today the attention of the police was attracted by the report of a pistol in the vicinity of the barroom of Pete Harmon, colored, on Fourth street, and on repairing thither ascertained that in the back yard adjoining the saloon a difficulty had taken place. There were several men present and after inquiry into the matter arrested Messrs. J. C. Clark, S. B. Gammon and Jack Murphy. The particulars of the difficulty as related at police headquarters by Mr. Clark are that there was an old grudge between he and Mr. Gammon; that he went into the back yard where he was followed by Gammon; a quarrel arose between them and while it was in progress a man unknown, so it is said, to any of the party, dealt Clark a terrible blow on the side of the neck and then quickly disappeared. The blow knocked Clark down and while on the ground he drew his pistol and fired, he claims, to draw the attention the police, who arrived in

time to prevent a further difficulty. Mr. Murphy was arrested as a party to the disturbance, but it is not known in what manner he is connected with it. Pete Harmon, the proprietor of the saloon, has been sur moned to appear before the recorder tomorrow morning at which time he will be required to prove that he was not keeping open a tippling saloon on Sunday,

Regiments of Tramps, MACON, November 15.—[Special.]—The number of tramps now in the vicinity of Macon is greater than was ever known before, and the police officers arrest on an average a half dozen daily. They are all southward bound, and say they are seeking a section of country where they can better endure the cold of winter.

An Approaching Marriage, Macon, November 15.-[Special,]-Invitations announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. J. B. Pound, of Macon, to Miss Madeline Palmer, a lovely and accomplished young lady, of near Waynestoro, have been issued. The happy event has been arranged for Thursday, November 26th, and will take place at "Mistletoe Cottage," the home of Mrs. A. B. Palmer, in Burke county. Mr. Pound is the editor and one of the proprie tors of the Evening [News, of this city, and is in all respects a most exceptional young man. During a residence of more than two years in Macon he has won the friendship and esteem of many, and by his upright walk and honorable demeanor

has commanded the respect of all.

Going to Albany, Macon, November 15,-[Special.]-During a re-cent visit to Albany Mr. A. W. Turner purchased the handsome Farcas residence on Broad street and will, on Saturday next, remove his family to that city, near which his large planting interests have resided in Macon for the past several years and their friends here will regret to learn of their contemplated departure, while Albany is to be congratulated upon having won them,

Brief Mention. MACON, November 15 .- [Special.]-Macon Mac sonic lodge and Macon lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold

meetings tomorrow night.
Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. L. O. Hollis, of Bo lingbroke, died at the residence of Mrs. A. T. Holt, in Vineville. The funeral tervices will take place at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Searcy, in Monroe county, tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

Toe county, temorrow at 10:80 o'clock.

A sermon which has been most favorably commented upon was preached at the Presbyterian church this morning by Rey. Dr. Allen, a distinguished minister from Pennsylvania.

The vacancy in the faculty of Mercer university caused by the death of Professor Steed has not yet been filled, but probably will be very soon.

Mr. T. S. Lowry, who has been at the head of the carred department in the establishment of Lyons & Cline, has accepted an offer made him by Mr. Henry Herne, and will embark in the insurance business.

business.
Unionville also wants a street railroad extension, and will probably get it. At the present rate of progress it will not be a great while before every portion of the city can be reached by street

On the 18th and 19th instants the academy of music will be occupied by Patti Rosa.

Miss Janie Weston, a pretty and popular young lady of Albany, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Verne Richards, who has been visiting friends in the city, as returned to her home in Alianta. The Central railroad trains arrived and departed on the new schedules today.

Mr. Themas Camp, a prominent citizen of Covington, is in the city, and is a guest of the Edger ton house.

Little Pauline Stewart, daughter of Mr. J. ewaft, had a dangerous congestive attack to de-Stewait, had a dangerous congestive attack today at noon and it was thought, at one time that she could not recover. She is now very much better and there is no cause for further alarm.

Georgia Patents. Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to The Constitu-Tion the following complete list of patents granted 10, 1885: J. B. Armstrong, F. E. Beane and Rufus rick, Jackson, plow: L. D. Monroe and G. W. Wig-gins, Morgan, cultivator; same party, combined cotton seed planter and fertilizer distributor; J. H. Alexander, Augusta, Jabel: W. H. Whitehead, Wayeross, label.

Death of Miss Bettle Holmes. COLUMBUS, Ga., November 15.-[Special.]-Miss Bettie Holmes died at the residence of Dr. J. J. Mason in this city this morning. She was quite old, and was an aunt of Dr. Mason's deceased wife.

The family have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. Slightly Treated by Rev. Mr. Bishop.

From the Madison, Ga., Madisonian. The members of the Baptist church at this place n to feel that they were not properly treated by Rev. Mr. Bishop, who has recently accepted the charge of a church in Augusta. The reverened gentleman had a positive engagement to preach in Madison last Tuesday night, preparatory to making a permanent engagement here, and closed a trade with the church at Augusta, without giving notice to the Madison church. In consequence of this unusual treatment there was apparent disappointment in Madison last Thursday night, when it was ascertained that Mr. Bishop

An Anecdote About Colonel Price.

An Anecdote About Colonol Price.
From the Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.
Vince York, of White county, says some sharp things, especially sometimes. At the recent session of White superior court, he approached Colonel Price, of this place, who was in attendance upon the court, and, slapping him upon the shoulder in a familiar halfellow-well-met style, and said: "If you'll go with me, I can get you some of the best corn liquor you ever smacked your mouth on."

The colonel was rather nonplused for a time, but rallied sufficiently to explain that he was not that kind of a cat. In other words time, but railied sufficiently to explain that he was not that kind of a cat. In other words that he was a temperance man and had been from his boyhood.

With astonishment depicted on every feat-ure of his countenance, Vince replied: "Well, now colone!, I just; thought from your looks you had been swindling the government all this time."

Those who know the colonel with his two hundred and sixty pounds of avoirdupois and fat, corpulent figure, can appreciate the joke.

The Southern Forestry Congress DEFUSIAN SPRINGS, Fla., November 15.—The governors of the northern states have been invited to attend the southern states forestry congress, which assembles here in December, to participate in the ceremony of planting and dedicating trees to all states.

GEORGIA GOSSIP. Notes Culled From the Columns of Our Ex-

changes,
Professor P. D. Whelan will teach in Dallas next year. His school will begin about the first of

The North Georgia conference will convene at Newnan on the 25th instant.

The Athens Banner learns that "the Augusta cotton mills lost money heavily last year, and the Augusta factory was ashamed to publish its annual report—that it paid \$20,000 in taxes, and sunk that amount over and above receipts. The stock in this mill that once sold for 200 is now ofs fered at 75, and it is in the best condition of any of the miles in that city. Taxes in Augusta are three percent., and this proves a serious drag on the factories. The cotton mills in and around Athens are in a highly prosperous condition."

On Tuesday night a difficulty occurred near West Bowersville between Albert Leard and A. M. Starr and Joe Hamby, during which Leard was

beset by Starr and Hamby, who cut him severely with their anives. The difficulty began at a prayer meeting. Leard is badly burt. The losses to Whitfield county by last week's storm will probably reach \$10,000. Fences were washed away, corn and cotton covered with wa-

ter, and much of it entirely destroyed. The commissioners of Murray county are adverising for bids for the building of the courthouse in Spring Place, to be completed by the first day of January, 1887.

The youngest child of Mr. Dolph McDowell, of

Walton county, was drowned Sunday evening. Whileout in the yard playing, near the washplace, it crawled up on the bench and fell into a tub of water near it, and was found in the water One day last week the barn on Mr. William

Cook's home place, about eight miles from Covington, was set on fire by lightning and burnt to the ground in a few minutes. Several hundred bushels of corn, wheat, and oats were destroyed, also fodder, forage, etc. Loss \$1,000.

The trustees of Senoia high school are Mesars. J. A. Z. Shell, F. P. Lindsey, J. C. Summer, M. S. Morgan, W. Hand, H. I. Lindsey, J. M. McCrary, W. W. Sasser and W. N. Fambrough.

Mr. Alex. Montgomery, formerly of McDuffle, but now residing just across the line in Glasscock county, discovered a negro stealing corn from his crib, and ordered him to halt. The negro ran, when Mr. M. fired four shots from his revolver at him, one of which took effect in the abdomen. The negro ran on to his home, carrying the sack of corn with him, went to bed and did not tell his wife that he was shot until the next morning. The wound, however, was fatal, and on Thursday morning the negro died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable hom-

J. H. Hall, sheriff of Coffee county, accompanied by deputies Arthur Moore, M. J. Kirkland and Joseph Bailey, passed through Jesup Thursday evening enroute for home, having in charge two negroes-Isaac Watson, charged with the murder. of another negro at McDonald's mill in 1879, and Alberson Cray, charged with attempting to mur der a white man at Okamulga last April. Watson was captured at Green Cole Springs, S. C., where he had been serving a sentence for wrecking a freight train. Cray was also caught in South Caroline at Kings Tree.
The building boom in Washington still con-

inues. The Gazette says it has continued now for several years. Mr. T. Burwell Green is erecting on the cerner below the postoffice one of the largest, best and most commodious livery stables in all this part of Georgia. The stable will be 160 feet long and 40 feet wide and will be perfect in all of its appointments. It is being built for Mr. J. M. Wood, a gentleman noted for his enterprise

as a livery man.
In trying to ford Fishing creek, near the old French mill site, in Wilkes county, Mr. William House lost a fine horse. He and Mr. Warren Ware werein the buggy together, and drove into the swollen stream, thinking there would be no trouble in crossing. But the rushing waters had washed away the deceptive sands, and the force of the current swept men, horse and buggy down the stream. The two gentlemen succeeded in swimming out, but the horse became entangled in the barness and drowned very quickly. This is the second instance of the kind that has occur-

red at this point, quite recently.
The office of the sheriff of Montgomery count was entered one night last week and robbed of all the indictments against persons charged with crime. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

Rev. J. W. Binns and Miss Laura Arnold were married on Wednesday evening November 11, at the residence of the bride's father in this county by Rev. B. M. Callaway. There were a large num ber of attendants and other guests and this was one of the most brilliant widdings that ever occurred in Wilkes. The following were the attendants: Mr. J. R. Gross, of Thomson, and Miss Berta Callaway; Dr. R. C. Binns and Miss Myra Sturgiss, of Thomson: Mr. H. D. Arnold and Miss Apple Turner; Mr. Firman Barrett and Miss Amelia! Pope.

Rome Courier: About ten miles from town on the Valley road, at Jones' farm, two white men named Arp and Graham had a terrible rock fight, in which considerable damage was done to the former. Arp, as the story was told to us, was hauling corn, and his route laid through the farm. Graham, with what authority we did not learn, ordered Arp not to pass his tesm through the farm again, and to to keep him from doing this locked the gate. Arp, determined not to obey the order, prized the gate off its hinges and drove his team through. As he returned with his load of corn Graham met him at the gate, where the two men crossed in a heated quarrel. Arp picked up a rock and threw it at Graham, but it files whid of its mark. Graham, greatly enraged, swore he would kill Arp, and hurled a rock with great force at him. The rock struck Arp in the head, as did a second. Then Graham, seizing a large stick, advenced and beat Arp fearfully. In the melee Arp was bruised up considerably, and had to be taken home on a wagon. He spit up blood all of Thursday night, and his suffering is great.

More than three-fourths of the cotton crop of Houston county has been gathered and marketed. named Arp and Graham had a terrible rock fight.

Houston county has been gathered and marketed. The contract for the building of Stephens high school, in Crawfordville, has been let to our worthy townsman and contractor, Mr. W. J. Nor ton, and he will commence immediately to fulfill the contract. It will be built on the Liberty Hall lot just above the Methodist church. The build-

ing complete will cost about \$1,500. The first case of importance called in Decatur superior court was that of the state vs. Drew Guyton, colored, charged with the murder of John Bell, colored, in 1882. Being without legal coun sel Messrs, G. F. Westmoreland and Gurley & Talbert were appointed by the court to conduct the defense. On looking into the case they returned a plea of guilty, which saved Guyton's neck, and

he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Warrenton Clipper: Some time since several kegs of whisry, narked F. L. Howell. Warranton. Ga, ap peared at our depot. The fact created quite a sensation, and soon a story was going the rounds to the effect that Flay Howell was running an undergro und whisky business in connection with his grocery store. As the sensation grew older the old sober moralists of the town shook their heads with susption, and the wetticket stroked their Adam's apples with delight over the prospect of an early drink. In fact, some wentro far as to say that they could even smell the fumes of liquor in passing Mr. Howelt's store. The latter gentleman was naturally very indignant over the part he was innocently playing in a very obnoxious affair, and immediately set himself at work to ferret out the matter. Seeing that the whisky was shipped from the wholesale liquor establishment of Messra Reab, O'Connor & Bailey, of Augusta, he ordered it returned, and wrote the firm, requesting an explanation of the matter. He had never had any dealings with the house of these gentlemen, and could not understand why such goods had been consigned to him. A few days later Mr. Howell received a letter from Messrs. Reab, O'Connor & Baily, which stated that the whisky was intended for a party at Washinston, Georgia, and the fact that it had been addressed to Warrenton was a mistake of their shipping clerk. Mr. Howell is not at all satisfied about the matter, and from information received from private sources is inclined to believe that he has been made the victim of a scheme said to be insugurated among the he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

OLD-TIME GEORGIA.

STORIES OF THE TRAIL IN JACK.

Roads and Trails-The Yallahaw-Naguchee-Hotochee, or Shattah-The Pestilence-Latro, the Mocn Spirit-The Dream-The Lady's Sitpper-Jolly Jumper's Dootsine.

From the Jackson, Ga., Herald, Perhaps the furthest remove from a high degree of civilization, as shown by public sentiment in Jackson county, is seen in the neglected condition of her highways of travel. Of the paths or reads of the stone age we know nothing; but the "war paths" and "hunting trails" of the red man were much better adapted to the purposes for which they were used than are our public roads, and all things considered, he gave them more care and attention. Over the beds of our roads stones of altion. Over the beds of our roads stones of almost any size and shape are thickly strewn, and from their sides, and often from their centers, project huge, rugged boulders, Instead et digging down a mound in the road way earth is thrown from the sides upon the road, and thus the mud is made deeper and the hills steeper.

steeper. Across the Indian's trail not even a dry

Across the Indian's trail not even a dry twig, shaken from the overhanging trees by a common gale, was allowed to remain for a dsy, lest its snap beneath the foot of a cautious traveler might reveal his presence, whether smoking the pipe of peace, or flourishing the blood-stained scalping knife.

These trails answered the purposes of our roads, and, in proportion to population, were numerous and much traveled. There were two main or leading ones which passed through the limits of this county. To these and the towns situated on or near them this narrative will be chiefly confined, the branches diverging from them being numerous and little known to the pale face.

The trail slong which the Oconee passed from Talessee to Hurricane shoals was the most prominent one that led through this part of the country, and was known as the Yallahaw Trail. The word means red with blood, and was so called because of the many battles which took place in the forests through which it passed. It led from

and was so called because of the many battles which took place in the forests through which it passed. It led from about where Thomasville now is to Naguchee, a famous Indian town in the vicinity of Clarksville. The history of this Indian stronghold would fill an interesting volume, but being beyond our boundary, space is only taken to say that Naguchee was almost totally destroyed about 1797, by a party of emigrants while on their way to Tennessee, then called the state of Franklin.

the state of Franklin.

But within the present limits of Jackson there were two Indian towns on the Yallahaw trail. The first, coming from the south was Hotohee, near the Pittard old place, in Clarkesboro district. Hotohee has the same Clarkesboro' district. Hotohee has the same significance as the English word savior, only, however, when applied to mere human agency. It was a very old town, and the legend runs that away back befere the Indian had learned to count the "moons," and before he had any knowledge of the happy "hunting grounds" in the spirit land. Hotohee was called Shaftah, and contained many hundred inhabitants. that a fearful disease causing called Shaitah, and contained many hundred inhabitants—that a fearful disease, causing the teeth to fall from the mouth, the nose to enlarge till the face was hidden, and the eyes to burst from their sockets and fall to the ground, visited the town and killed all the inhabitants except a few people and one young warrior—that one evening, when the moon was full, while the young man sat at the door of his desolate wigwam brooding over the loss of his people, suddenly his teeth, nose and eyes began to give him the most intense pain. While writhing in agony there appeared before him a young girl riding a great black bear. Her face was of the color of the full moon; her hair, of the bue of the ripe chestnut, fell in long wavy tresses over her shoulders, and her eyes were like the sky in its clearest blue.

Her mantle was of fine grass, into which were curiously woven eagle's feathers, and

were curiously woven eagle's feathers, and these were delicately colored in all the varie-gated huse of the rainbow. Under har arm the carried a bunch of herbs whose delicate flowers were somewhat of the shape of the deer skin moccasins upon her feet; and beween her rose colored lips, which were in charming contrast with her pale white face, she pressed one of these flowers.

Halting at the door she untied the herbs,

Halting at the door she untied the herbs, and gently placed them at the young warrior's feet, saying, "I am Lutro, far away from my mountain home. I have heard of your misfortunes, and have come to save you and the remnant of your people. Use them to-morrow as you will dream to night, and all will be well. Nomanah Micpenthe.

As uttering the last word, which was the astonished warrior's name, she bounded upon the great bear and quickly disappeared in the dark forest of the south. Utterly bewildered, Micpenthe forgot his pain, and being wholly dark forest of the south. Utterly bewildered, Micpenthe forgot his pain, and being wholly overcome by the unearthly beauty and loveliness of the unknown messenger of mercy who was so strangely in the possession of his name, and knew of his misfortunes, he, in mere imitation of her, placed one of the flowers between his lips, and thought only of the fair stranger. A dull sensation soon passed through his whole system, and while uttering the name Lutro he fell into a profound slumber. He dreamed that beneath a well known tree there were sitting two stone cups half filled with a curious smelling liquid—that in these the flowers and leaves of the herbs were to be mixed and instantly drank, and that one of the cups and instantly drank, and that one of the cun

were for himself, and the other for the small remant of his people,

When the morning was far advanced Micpenthe awake from his long slumber, repaired to the designated tree, found the cups, made the mixture, and drank it. Soon finding himself entirely restored, he hastily gave the necessary instructions for using the conthe necessary instructions for using the contents of the remaining cup, and at noon was threading the dark southern forest in egger search for the pathway made by the mysteriously fair Lutro.

After that day Shaftah was called Hotohee,

After that day Shattan was called Robotoe, in commemoration of it deliverance from utter destruction by Lutro, meaning moon-spirit. The word nomanah, as used by her, was, to the Creeks, equivalent to saying good by to the Georgian.

The lady's slipper, a plant of the orchis family, may now be found growing on the hill-sides to the south of the ancient site of Shaftah, or Hotohee. The writer imagines that this is the flower which Lutro is said to have carried between her roay lins, it being

somewhat of the shape of an Indian's mec-caein.

At any rate the place is now one of the most At any rate the place is now one of the most isolated in the county; and to those who are familiar with the many wild legends associated with it, is romantic in the extreme. On more than one occasion has the writer visited this seemingly dreary region at the silent hour of darkness to listen, in his imagination, to the revelry of the red men and their dusky mates, to witness their war dance, and to hear them whetting their scalping knives on the large, peculiarly whitish rock near by. Norneed the reader doubt that he did hear them. Only a few more steps are to be taken, and the scientific world will acknowledge that imagination, so calledjis as much of a perception, and as generally correct, as any of the senses as now classified.

that imagination, so called as much of a perception, and as generally correct, as any of the senses as now classified.

The surrounding woods, still extensive and dreary, was the hiding place of the Kelly and Busby gang a few years ago, and there the first hoot of the owl, or the scream of the night hawk, made imagination become reality, and was a signal for all itinerant curiosity seekers to silently leave the vicinity, with perhaps a side glance now and then, in anticipation of meeting with Lutro's great black bear.

ticipation of meeting with Lutro's great black bear.

The tradition concerning the fate of ancient Shaftah, given here as an example of many others connected with the place, is a part of the legacy left this country by Jolly Jumper. That gifted heathen as firmly believed in the truth of Lutro's mission as he believed in hts own existence. He also gave it as his firm conviction that the white settlers were he descends nts, and that she, becoming dissatisfied with her bear as a mere beast of burden, transformed him into a negro. This was evolution with a vengeance, and antedates Darwin manyleng years.

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PERRY, GA., In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot for boiling. The business was run under the name of

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T. SWIFT retiring, and MR. R. GUINN continuing the manufacture of this Celebrated Vegetable Blood Renewer from Southern Forests up to the present time. MR. R. GUINN has his account books showing MK. K. Guinn has his account books showing sales by him to parties who came years after with alphabetical repetitions, and who seek to take from him the honors and rewards—that his genus, enterprise and money in first labeling and introducing to commerce this boon to the afflicted—clearly entitleshim to. He has now sold his right therein to the

Macon Medicine Co., Whose label will now be a guarantee that the Medicine will be kept up to that high standard, without shadow of varying, that first proved to the doubting medical world, the existence of a Purely Vegetable Blood Medicine. R. GUINN TRAVELS FOR THE COMPANY Price per Bottle \$1.00 and \$1.75.

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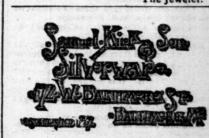
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Just think! A solid 14 k gold hunting case Ladies' Watch for \$15

and everything [eise at prosportionate low prices. Be sure and call at No. 5 White-ball street before making your purchases, and see the inducements offered by] A. F. PICKERT,



West End Marshal's Sales. WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following developed recognition with the country with the countr within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, viz:

Town lot in land lot 117, originally Henry, now Fallon county, Georgia, containing 7 acres, more or less, on Ashby street, the said being improved property in the town of West End, Georgia, adjoining Cunningham and Culver: levied on as the property of Frank P Gray to satisfy a tax fi is in avor of the town of West End against said Gray for town taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, town lot, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Ashby and Beecher streets, the said being vacant property in the town of West End, Georgia, adjoining BJ Wilson; levied on as the property of D L Jons to satisfy a tax fi in favor of the town of West End, against said D L Lyons for town taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, town lot, land

Also at the same time and place, town lot, land lot 117, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three acres, more or less, on Feeples and Forter streets, the said being vacant property in the town of West End, Georgia, adjoining Reynolds; levied on as the property of Hoyt and Venable to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the town of West End against the said Hoyt and Venable, for lown taxes for the year 1885.

Meon R. L. JONES, Marshal West End.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS. ISSUED OUT
Dof the circuit court of the United States for the
northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following stated case, to wit:
Rouse, Hemstone & Co. vs. Henry W. Jones.
I have this day levied upon as the property of
the defendant, Henry W. Jones, the following described property: Lots numbers eleven. (11)
twelve, (12) one, (1) two, (2) and three, (3) of block
twelve (12) in Toccea, Haoersham county, Georgia. On lots, numbers eleven and twelve (11-12)
is the dwelling house now occupied by Henry W.
Jones. Said lots numbers 11 and 12 fronting 50
feet each on Doyle street and running back 100
feet to an alley. Said alley reparating lots No. 11
and 13 from lots 1, 2 and 3, the said lots 1, 2 and 3
being 50 by 100 feet and fronting on Tugalo street;
property bounded on the west by lot of A. M.
Hamem, on the east by Broad street, on the north
by Tugalo street, on the south by Doyle street;
and will sell the same at public outery before the
courthouse door of Fulton county, city of Atlanta,
on the first Tuesday in December next, between the legal hours of sale, to satisfy and & In.
JOHN W. NELMS, U. S. Marnhal.

Dated at Atlanta, October East, 1885,

U. S. MARSHAL'S DY VIETUR OF A WRIT OF FIRM F. and out of the circuit court of the states for the northern district of deorgic of the pinninf in the following stated wit: Dyer, Taylor & Co., vs. Henry W. have this day levied upon, as the proper defendant, Henry W. Jones, the following stated with the conference of the control of the co

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., October 31st, 1861

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., October 281, 192

FULTON COUNTY SHEEP P. SALES. The sold before the country, George Goot in the same time and place, city it in a large of the country, George Goot in the fourth ward, city of the country, George Goot in the fourth ward, city of the country, George Goot in the fourth ward, city of the country of the city of Atlanta, feet, and running he side of Valentine sizes. In the city of the country, George Goot in the fourth ward, city of the FULTON COUNTY SHERIF 73 SALES. WILL

sold before the courthouse door in the

Valuable Lands at Administrator's
DY AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER GR
by the Court of Ordinary of Henry or
will offer for sale on the first Tuesday in
ber next, between the usual hours, at you he for the lighest bidder, the is
lots and parts of lands lying in said as
Fayette, as property of the estate of a
Turner, deceased, to wit: lots Nos. two is
and forty-nine (249), two hundred and the
(232), one-half of lots two hundred and the
and two hundred and forty eight (28), as
acres of lot No. two hundred and this
(233), aggregating six hundred and this
(233), aggregating six hundred and this
some six miles west of Jonesboro. Thes
some six miles west of Jonesboro. Thes
sirable lands and quite productive, improordinary. Terms, one-third cash; baland
and two years, of equal installments, wa
cent from sale.

The sale may be made in bulk or by p
the interest of the estate may demand.
desirons of looking at the lands will con
Joseph Huie, Esq., who resides on the pa
will show them.

JAMES H. TURIB. Valuable Lands at Administrate

Administrator of A. W. Turner, deces

Also at the same time and pass of the control of th

gia, adjoining Eichberg; levied on of Mrs. E J W Bealer, R H Clark, truss a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Alins at the fact of the city of Alins at the same time and place, city J. iand lot 76, criginally Henry, now had to 76, criginally Henry and had been seen feld and Robbinson; levie adjoining Rosenfeld and Robbinson; levie the property of Mrs 8 D Bradfield, to satisfy the property of Mrs 8 D Bradfield, to satisfy fa in favor of the city of Alianta satisfy fa in favor of the city of Alianta satisfy fa line for 51, originally Henry, now had the same time and place, diy lot in 51, land lot 51, originally Henry, now had the sate that the same time and place, diy lot in 51, land lot 51, originally Henry, now had been sate that the same time and place, diy lot in 51, land lot 51, originally Henry, now had been sate that the same time and place, diy lot in 51, land lot 51, originally Henry, now had been sate that the same time and place.

MARSHAL'S SALES, DECEMBER 18 to the state of the control of the co

rty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining led and Crica ton; levied on as the property led and Crica ton; levied on as the property of the and city of Atlanta against said G M of the city of Atlanta against said G M inustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

J. inustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

J. inustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

J. inustee, for city and Thomas; levied on as the said being improved retrieved on the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjointy in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjointy in the city of Atlanta, general said Jais E of the city of Atlanta sgenes, said Jais E for city and Thomas; levied on as the boodward and Thomas; levied on as the rol the city of Atlanta sgenes, said Jais E for city and the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjointy in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the same time and place, city lot full all the said being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, and fain favor of the city of Atlanta, against said and place, city lot full and the same time and place, city lot full and the same time and place, city lot full and the same time and place, city lot full and the same time and place, city lot full and the same time and place, city lot full and all and lot 77. Originally Henry, now Fulton and fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said from A Brown for city taxes for the year 1885.

The correspondent of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on South Avenue; the said being and property in the city of Atlanta, or less, on South Avenue; the said being and property in the city of Atlanta, or less, on South Avenue; the said being and property of the city of Atlanta, or less, on South Avenue; the said being and property of the city of Atlanta, or less, on South Avenue; the said being and property of the city of Atlanta, or less, on Bouth Avenue; the city of Atlanta, or less, on Bouth and the said being length, containing % acre, more or less, on

id Douglass Graddock, colored, for city taxes of the year 1885
Also at the same time and place, city lot tured to the year 1885
Also at the same time and place, city lot tured to the year 1885
Also at the same time and place, city lot tured year 1885, and so the year 1885, and so the year 1885, and so the year 1885, and year 1885, and

U. S. MARSHAL'S

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QUET FLOORS

st End.

the north yle street, before the of Atlan-next, be-said fl. fa.

satisfy a tax f is in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said German Lutheran church and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Forsyth street with rutheran church and said property of the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Forsyth street with rutheran church and the street with rutheran church and the street with rutheran church and the street with rutheran church and of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Huss and O'Keefe; levied on as the property of D H Howell, to satisfy a tax fi is in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Russ and D H Howell to containing '4 acre, more or less, on Mills and Venable streets No 14: the said being improved property of Mrs E W Hodgson, to satisfy a tax fi is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs E W Hodgson for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Compens of the city of Atlanta against said and property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farow and alley, the same time and place, city lot in ward in the same time and place, city lot in ward in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Compens of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farow and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farow and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farow and alley, the said being improved property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Farow and alley, the s

Atlants sgainst sgid J M Latham for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 criginally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 87x160 feet, more or lass, on Fandolph, between Foster, and Wheat streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Daniel and Cook; levied on as the property of W H. Lotton to satisfy a tex fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said W H. Lotton for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 54, originally Henry, Falton county, Georgia, containing 2 acres, me or less, on Fraier, Love and Terry streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia containing 2 acres, me or less, on Fraier, Love and Terry streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia

in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Davis and Phillipe; levied on as the property of WR Phillips, to satisfy a tax fi is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said WR Phillips for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot \$4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 272; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against adjoining Fullum and Townsley; levied on as the property of James Parker, to satisfy a tax fi fa in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said James for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing \$2x209 feet, more or less, on Capitio avenue, No 28; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Mary Parks, colored, for satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary Parks, colored for city taxes for the year 185.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Clarke street, No 177; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Church and Lewis; levied on as the property of Harrace Payne, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Church and Lewis; levied on as the property of Harrace Payne, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Crusky, Ogletree, Robinson and Boyd; levied on as the property of Isaac Robinson to satisfy, a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Crusky, Ogletree, Robinson and Boyd; levied on as the property of Isaac Robinson to satisfy, a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Hightower, Wells and Robins streets, No 81; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, georgia, adjoining Crusky, Ogle

sgainst said Mrs M A Robins for cityltaxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 160x130 feet, more or less, on Thompson to railroad street; No 145; the said ocing improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Middlebrooks and Sullivan; levied on as the property of John C Rogers to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said John C Rogers for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 34, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Waker street, No 35. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining school and Mayson; levied on as the property of J L Richmond, guardian, to satisfy a tax if in insver of the city of Atlanta against said J L Richmond, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in

ing school and Mayson; levied on as the property of J L Richmond, guardian, to satisfy a tax if in insvor of the city of Atlanta against said J L Richmond, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Furton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Stonewall street, Nos 20, 22; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richmond and Toomas; levied on as the property of L Richmond, trustee, to satisfy a tax if it in insvor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said J L Richmond, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot, in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 166x155 feet, more or less, on Bouleward; the said being vacants property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gartu and Lye; levied on as the property of A J Rainwater to satisfy a tax if in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said A J Rainwater for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x360 feet, more or less, on Peachuree and Plue street, No 322; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Berry and Boylston; levied on as the property of James S Raines, agent, to sat isfy a tax if fain favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said James S Raines, agent, to sat isfy a tax if fain favor of the city of Atlanta, georgia, containing 60x57 feet, more or less, on Church and Fairlie street, No 12; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, georgia, containing 60x57 feet, more or less, on Church and Fairlie street, No 13; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, georgia, adjoining Church and Holeombe; levied on as the property of Mrs Thomas Raines to satisfy a tax if in favor of the city of Atlanta, georgia, adjoining Tittlebaum and Holmes; levied on as the property of Mrs Thomas Raines to

for city taxes for the year 1885
Also at the same time and blace, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, originally Henry. now Fulton county, Georgia. contaming ½ acre. more or less, on Gate City streets, No 45; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mitchell and Cook; levied on as the property of James Revers, to satisfy a tax fi fa in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said James Revers for city taxes for the year 1835.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x120 feet, more or less, on ade; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J J and M L Tolbert; levied on as the property of A Russell, colered estate, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A Russell, colored, estate, for city taxes for the year 1855.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x200 feet more or less, on Butler street. No 55; the said being improved property, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Mecaslin; levied on as the property of A H Summers, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A H Summers for city taxes for the year 1885.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 50x182 feet, more or less, on Ira street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining school and stereni: levied on as the property of E F Shropshire to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E F Shropshire for city taxes for the year 1885.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2 land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Whitchall street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Peters and Addat; levied on as the property of J A

said Jilius Schroeder for city taxes for the year
1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in
ward 5, land lot \$2, originally Henry now Fulton
county, containing 114x250 feet, more or less, on
Simpson, Jones avenue and Chattahoocaee
stretts. No 115; the said being improved properry in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, levied on as tue
property of J A Stewart estate, to satisfy a tax if la
in favor of the city of Atlanta against J.A Stewart,
lor city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
2, land lot \$6, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x15feet, more or less, on
Gate City street, the said being improved propty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia adjoining
Burckel, levied on as the property of J B Smith
to satisfy a tax if is infavor of the city of Atlanta
sgainst said J B Smith for city taxes for the year
1885.

Also et the same time and place, city lot in ward

to satisfy a tax if is infavor of the city of Atlanta sagainst said J B Smith for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 originally Henry, now Futton county, Georgia, containing 49x100 feet, more or less, on Howland and Erwin street. No. 15; the said being improved property in the city of atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Neese and Bank; levied on on as the property of H C Simmons to satisfy a tax if in favor of the city of atlanta against said H C Simmons for city taxes for the year 1855. Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 58, originally Heary, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Werner's avenue to Connally street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wells and Bechtoldt; leviet on as the property of Jno S Sims to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said Jno S Sims for city taxes for the year 1835.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51 originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acres, more or less, on Cain and Builer street No. 161; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta G ortja, adjoining Howard and Stanlord; levied on as the property of M a Simners to satisfy a tax if a trivor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said M A Simners for city taxes for the year 1835.

Also at the same time and olace, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton, adjoining Howard and Businers to satisfy a tax if a trivor of the city of Atlanta against said M A Sinners for city taxes for the year 1835. county, Georgia, containing 50x103 feet, more or less, on Pryor and Peters street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta street; the said being vacant property in the city of at anta, Georgia, adjoining M C Daniel and Glover; teried on as the property of the city of Atlanta sasinst said of L Patton, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, % interest in city lot in ward 4, lard lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x139 feet, more or less, on Hayne and Aliey street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said M A Sinners for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, % interest in city lot in ward 4, lard lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x139 feet, more or less, on Hayne and Aliey street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said M A Sinners for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, dity lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county Georgia, containing 40x130 feet, more or less, on Washington and Fair streets, No 103; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said M A Pengaman for city taxes for the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 31 originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x130 and 10x10 feet, more or less, on Washington and Fair streets, No 103; the said being improved property of Atlanta against said M A Pengaman for city taxes for the same time and place, city lot in ward 10x10 feet, more or the city of Atlanta against said M A Pengaman for city taxes for the same time and place, oity lot in ward 10x10 feet, more or the city of Atlanta against said M A Pengaman for city taxes for the same time and place, city lot in ward 10x10 feet, more or less, on the same time and place, city lot in ward 10x10 feet, more or less, on the same time and place, city lot in ward 10x10 feet, more or less, on the city of Atlanta against said M A Sinners

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Futon county, Georgia, containing a0272 feet, more original to the city of atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holmes and Glies; levied on as the property of N C Scencer, to satisfy a tax d fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said N C Spencer for city faxus fortheyear 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4 land lot 51, originally Henry, now Futton county Georgia, containing 31 feet more or less, on the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mynatt and Fair; levied on as the property of Ear Henry Etrickiand, to satisfy a tax d fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mynatt and Fair; levied on as the property of Ear Henry Strickiand, to satisfy a tax d fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J S Porter; levied on as the property of W F Stowall, to atlanta spin with the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J S Porter; levied on as the property of W F Stowall, to atlasts, said W F Stowall, to atlasts, and the same time and place, city lot in ward a single of the city of Atlanta against said with the city of Atlanta against said John Stephem, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said on the city of Atlanta against said John Stephem, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta Georgia, adjoining Renean and Jordan; levied on as the property of John Stephem, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta Georgia, adjoining Renean and Jordan; levied on as the property of Tignor to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Tignor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowers, contai

is x fl fs in layor of the city taxes for the year 1889.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Collins and Gilmer streets, No 27 47, the said being in proved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining O'Connor and Peck; levied on as the property of 1 J Toon, to satisfy a tax if is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J J Toon for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet more or less, on Waiton street, No 54; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Phillips and Highlower; levied on as the preperty of Mrs A M Thrasher, to saity taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 92x200 feet, more or less, on Lawshe to alley; the said being wacant preperty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of unknown owner, to satisfy a tax fig in favor of the city of Atlanta.

on as the property of unknown owner, to sat-fay a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said unknown owner, for city taxes for the year 1885.

on as the property of unknown owner, or ask saginst said unknown owner, for city taxes for the yets rises.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lots 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x145 feet, more or less, on alley; the said being improved property in the city of atlants, Georgia, adjoining Mary Sheffall; levied on as the property of unknown owner to satisfy a tax if fa in the favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owner, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x140 feet, more or less, on Hoge street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wimby and Buller; levied on as the property of Jo P Wood, colored, to satisfy a tax if in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Joe P Wood, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x 45 feet, more or less, on Baker and Alley sts., No 13; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Joe P word of the city of the trustee to satisfy a tax if in favor of the city of Atlanta against said R J Wiles, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 59, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x140 feet, more or less, Collins and Alley streets, No 271, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Ellis sud Alley; levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta against said R J wiles, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 59, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x140 feet, more or less, on Bradley street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ellis sud Alley; levied on as the propert

Jemes Whitheld estate for city taxes for the year 185.

Iso at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, centaining 28,105 feet, more or less, on bisrietts street, No 29, the said being improved property in the city of atlanta, Georgia; adjoining Westmoreland and O'Conner; levied on as the preserve of Dr WF Westmoreland, trustee, to leave the said Dr WF Westmoreland for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 38, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Mays alley; the said being improved property in the city of Atlants, Georgia, adjoining Pharr and Upsbaw; levied on as the property of Chas Wallace, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlants against said chas Wallace for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot cl., originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 37x75 feet, more or less, on Morris street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlants, Georgia, adjoining Waller and Reinhardt; levied on as the property of sarsh J Waller, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in lavor of the city of Atlants against said Sarah J Waller and Reinhardt; levied on as the property of sarsh J Waller, colored, to satisfy a tax d is in lavor of the city of Atlants against said Sarah J Waller, colored, for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing % acres, more or less, on Fair and Gullett street, No. 417 449; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Huston and W.C.Kay, levied on as the property of Jane Wesley, colored, to satisfy a tax y fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jane Wesley, colored, it satisfy the 1885.

#### THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Weekly. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED BURRY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OB \$10 A TRAE. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS

LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT MEWS STANDS W THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ADVECTORING PATE DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE

PAPER, AND WILL BY FURNISHED ON APPLICATION CORRESPONDENC'A CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 16, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m .: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature and variable winds. East Gulf states: Slightly warmer weather and variable winds.

A PAPER called "Death, a Journal Devoted to Suicide and Murder." is to be started at Chambersburg, Pa. Another crank loose.

PRINCE ALEXANDER complains that King Milan took him unawares, which was not considerate in the king. The prince, however, accepts the gauge of battle, but proposes to remain on the defensive.

Considerable quantities of hematite ore from the iron mines near Cartersville are shipped to Birmingham, where for many purposes they are indispensible. It is said that a strong syndicate is being formed to work the Bartow county mines once more.

In New York, the other day, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of "The Little Church Around the Corner," headed a police raid on a couple of big gaming establishments. friend of the doctor's had lost heavily at these places, and when the clergyman was informed of their location he piloted the police.

THE Turkish government is ordering large forces of Asiatic troops into the European empire. The sultan fears that the dismem berment of Turkey is imminent. England, however, has reassured the man with the fez cap, by telling him that she will stand

THE visit of a number of substantial New Yorkers to Greene county, has been a revelation to them. There they found soil, the fertility of which passed their belief, and when they saw the evidence of their immense yields, they were surprised. They also found the people hospitable and generous. Several have invested in lands and others will do likewise.

Houston county, which is one of the best sgricultural communities in Georgia, has about grown tired of cotton as a sole crop, and proposes to try other branches of agri Tobacco is being experimented with, and it is believed that it will prove to be a paying crop. Peanuts have been successfully marketed with handsome profits. The people of Houston may be relied upon to

work out their own vegetation. A PICTURESQUE OUTLAW. Since the days when Robin Hood and his bold followers terrorized the rural Britons there has not been a more daring desperade then Martin Mitchell, the Arkansas out

It would be impossible to give a list of Mitchell's crimes. For years he has roamed the St. Francis bottoms, and the river counpiled up stacks of indictments against him as a moonshiner. He has figured as a highway robber and as a red-handed murderer He is known far and wide as the "Swamp Angel," and the story of his deeds and mirac-

nlous escapes would fill a volume. A short time ago the "Swamp Angel" was lodged in jail in Cross county, Ark, under s thirty days sentence for some small offense. His term of imprisonment was so brief that the good people of the vicinity expected him to serve it out, but in this he has grievously disappointed them. After remaining in jai ten days he mysteriously effected his escape and is again on the rampage, armed with repeating rifle, a couple of revolvers and bowie knife. As he knows every inch in the tangled canebrakes of St. Francis, the authorities do not feel inclined to pursue

Now comes the strange part of the story. Although Mitchell is known to be a bad and dangerous man, hundreds of people in the river counties are attached to him becaus they think he is persecuted, and because he is a kind, considerate neighbor, open-handed and generous to a fault. Some of his most active enemies belong to a high-toned sporting club in Memphis. During his imprisonment he learned that these amateur hunters had caused his wife and children to be turned out of their little cabin before the leas had expired. This intelligence aroused all the mischief in him, and he at once broke jail with the intention of protecting his family and securing revenge. Under the circumstances it is useless to expect any assistance from the country people of Arkan sas in capturing Mitchell. They regard him as the victim of the Memphis Gun club, and sympathize with him.

The situation excites great interest all along the river. The Memphis sportsmen have been in the habit of hunting in the St. Francis bottome, but they are not likely to disturb the game in that region this season. The prospect of being picked off by a bullet from the unerring rifle of the "Swamp Angel," is enough to chill the ardor of the most reck less hunter. It seems almost incredible that one determined man should be literally mozarch of all he surveys in a tract of perhaps a hundred miles square, but it is even so. The indications are that this terrible moonabiner will enjoy the sweets of liberty for long time to come. In the meantime the Memphis Gun club will look out for another hunting ground.

A POOR GHOST.

The newspapers say little Billy Mahone is in New York, making a very interesting exhibition of himself. His long gray beard is thin and straggling, each particular hair ling on end and looking out for itself orcupine. His eyes, snaken in their shine like balls of fire. He wanders y about and complains of illness

dipped in gall and venom. He talks hopefully of another war in which the democrate of the south are to be routed and driven into the sea. He declares, according to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, that if he felt as the southern democrats do, he would go with his neighbors to Washington and demand that the rebel flag be raised on the capitol and tear Cleveland in pieces if he refused to have it done.

We presume there is no person in all this land so prejudiced that he cannot feel a sort of contemptuous figure for the poor ghost of Mahone as it prowls about through the country seeking sympathy in strange places, and rattling its dry bones among those who laugh at it. It is a pitiful ghost in all respects. Speaking in its own proper and cadeverous person, this ghost and lost relic of southern republicanism declares that it will soon publish a letter announcing that it was counted out by the democrats of Virginia. It has been gathering up the testimonythis poor ghost-and it will print it all in few days, showing the great difficulties under which dishonest republicanism labors in the solid south. It is so easy for a poor ghes to make a showing of this sort, it is surprising that Mahone has not come to the fron

before. But what is the remedy of this poor ghost It is a very simple remedy. War. War is simple. It is also a remedy. It is a remedy, for instance, for Mahoneism, which is only another name for conspiracy, repudiation and robbery. War is a very simple remedy, but'a simpler remedy is the votes of honest patriots, who are tired of the misrule and jugglery of such men. Every honest Mahone man in Virginia voted for Fitz Lee and good government at the last election, and their votes were reinforced by those of thousands of the intelligent negroes of the state who have more confidence in their home people than they have in all the renegades and rapscallions that supported such men as Ma

Let Makone's ghost wander at the north if it will. The world is wide and hosnitable. But, even at the north, the poor ghost will find that William Walter Phelps has shorn his bangs, that Evarts has been destroyed by his tongue, that Edmunds trembles for another toddy, and that G. Frisbie Hoar will refuse to go to war, even as a sutler, in behalf of Mahoneism. It is a pity that the poor ghost of Mahone is not more affable.

PARLIAMENT has paid all the debts of the prince f Wales. Royalty is a form of pauperism that is

very desirable. GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, the Washington correspondent of Halstead's paper, is of the opinion that those who desire the president thoroughly democratic are the enemies of society. We shall compelled to call General Sherman's attention to Boynton if he persists in making such state-

THERE are no sods water stands in Burmah, The officials call themselves blood-drinkers.

THE last state census shows that Iowa has twenty-five persons who have reached the age of one hundred years and over. One man, Ben Heike, who resides at Holland, Grundy county, is one hundred and twenty-one years old,

ABOUT 30,000 men are now at work on the Panama canal. They are rough and lawless men recruited from the off-scourings of every country on the globe. In the event of the expected collapse of the canal scheme, it is more than likely that these men will cause trouble on the isthmus. They are not going to tamely starve. When they find themselves out of employment and without money they will help themselves to whatever they need. The authorities of Panama will b unable to control them, and the services of our vernment will again be called into requisition There is still a possibility that De Lesseps will obtain the support he requires. He is endeavorly to secure the consent of the French government to a \$120,000,000 lottery project in the interest of the canal, and if he succeeds he will doubtle raise all the money he needs.

A PHILADELPHIA paper aims a blow at our emale seminaries. It declares that no young ady named Mamie can win literary fame. But what does a Philadeiphia paper know about lit erature?

sire to stimulate in a mild way. Hot soda water and a fresh paper collar ought to make a man fee fixed up for Sunday.

THOMAS P. VARNELL is young, rich and handome, but for some months past he has been con fined in jail at Hillsboro, Texas, charged with fe loniously assaulting Miss Land and murdering her father. The young man's friends have steadfastly believed in his innocence, but when Varnell broke jail last Thursday night and de parted in hot haste it was generally admitted that the case had a black look. Every effort will be made to capture the runaway.

MAHONE is in New York trying to get up another war. No doubt G. Frisbie Hoar will volunteer as

UNDOUBTEDLY Editor Pulitzer owns the New York World, but it seems to us that he should hire a new variety of lawyer as counsel. A one horse lawyer generally creates confusion.

EX CONFEDERATES who were conscripted during he late war are receiving circulars from a band of sharpers in Washington city, offering for small fee to secure legislation from congress re munerating them for their time spent in the arm and their injuries received as soldiers. Five dol lars down is demanded and a percent of the whole ount secured. The argument upon which the proposition is based is to the effect that the supreme court having held that the union was never lissolved but had its peace disturbed by an up rising in certain states, it remained the duty of the government to protect its citizens from the conscripting officers of public enemies. Very few people will be caught by such a transparent fraud but if a few hundred respond the swindlers wil

be amply repaid for their trouble. MRS. ANNA RANDALL DRIHL, recently tole her hearers in a lecture in New York, that the mind cure is the proper remedy for disease. When sufferers convince themselves that there is not ing the matter with them their silments disap

pear at once. DR. OLIVER PADNAN, of Louisville, writes poetry and credits indiscriminately to his fellow citi-sens. This is one of the many queer results of a 2.48 tax and cold pie, with no sugar on the crust.

JUDGE BELFORD, speaking of the reported reform of his son, ex Congressman Beliord, of Colorado, recently said: "Yes, it is true. Jim has reformed, and I am glad to hear it. If he keeps himself straight he can be the greatest man in Colorado I was told once that if he would go to Colorado City and practice law that he could make \$100,000 a year from his practice. If he keeps sober he can make at least \$60,000 a year in Denver. I am glad he is out of politics and away from Washington. Congress ruined him. He never drank any before he came here, and if he keeps away from hi he came here, and if he keeps away from his old associations his reform may be permanent. I am an old man and I have seen a great many men in my time. I have noticed that no man can reform permanently as long as he retains his old associations. Staying away from Washington may be his salvation. Had Jim kept sober he might have been in the United States senate today. He would be there now if the people of Colorado and not the legislature had the choosing of the senator. Re is a very bright fallow and has a most wonderful

memory. He can repeat a thing he has once read over almost word for word, and it seems to me that he never forgets anything."

THE November number of "Dixie" will be de layed a day or two, on account of the enlargemen of the magazine. New feature will be added, and the management found it impossible to get the ssue out on the regular publication day.

Some of the mugwumps admit that they were lightly muggish last year, but they deny that they were wumpish.

Ir seems to us that Editor Dorshe he New York Star, takes an unusual amount of interest in the editor of the New York World These great editors should pool their difference PERSONS AND THINGS.

THEY dig potatoes by steam now, tossing out 10 barrels per day.

THE wife and son of ex-Secretary Lincoln are both in very poor health.

Chief Justice Waite has worn out five satin

obes since he first took his place on the supreme ILLINOIS farmers are studying drainage, while Colorado, Arizona and California are study

THE English lead mines are giving out, Within a few years 169 mines have been closed and 30,000 men thrown out of employment. It is rumored that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Ruler of the Queen's Navee," will be raised to the peerage after the general election in Eng-

ing irrigation.

Maggie Mitchell (Mrs. H. T. Paddock) is of cotch descent, but was born in Fulton street in New York, and first, as a child, played in the old Bowery theater. She is 53 years of age.

DRIED potatoes are prepared in Germany n immense quantities for the German fleet. They ose 65 per cent. of their weight in drying, and when used, are said to be as good as fresh. MISS HASTINGS, the president's niece, who s student at Smith college, has been betrothed to a Yale senior. Her distinguished uncle has in vited her to visit the white house immediately after the wedding ceremony next June. A BUILDING permit has been issued to the St, Louis Cremation society for the erection of a

crematory to cost \$11,000. The society was organized last spring and numbers 300 members, mostly professional and business men. The building is to be completed in three months. THE noble house of Tollemache-Earls of Dysart-is noted for its pecularities; in the matter of names, for one thing. A junior member a few years ago named his two daughters Mabel Hel-mingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice Blazen-berrie Evangeline Vise de Louisa de Orelana Plan-tegenet Tordmeg Saxonia, and Lyonesse Matida Dora Ida Agnes Ernestine Curzon-Paulet Wilbra-ham Joyce Eugenie Bentley Saxonia Dysart Plau-tegenet.

NEW YORKERS who have recently returned from Europe refer to the elegant residence in Paris of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, who has decided upon of sirs. Ante classe spraget, who has declared upon a permanent abode in that city. The acme of elegance and luxurp is said to be Illustrated in the furnishing and appointments of the house, and Mrs. Sprague's receptions and dinner parties, which are now given at frequent intervals, are described as very brilliant entertainments, invitations to which are apparently much sought for by some among the members of the American colony in the French capital.

BCHORS FROM THE PROPLE.

Frank Hard. Subscriber, Newnan, Ga.: Does the Hon. Frank lurd, of Ohio, belong to the Cobden club? It has been stated in the newspapers that he is a nember of the club, and it has not been denied.

Railroad Statistics.

Subscriber, Forsyth, Ga.: How many steel railway track are there in the set how many engines and cars? In 1880 the south had only 4,226 miles of steel track, or about one-fifth of her total railroad mile age, while at the present time there are 14.491 miles of steel track, or, in other words, a little over ne-ball of the south's railroad mileage is now laid with steel rails. There are still over 14,000 miles of fron track that must, in the natural course of events, shortly be relaid with steel. The southern railroads now have in operation 1,000 engines, 2,358 baggage cars, 953 special cars and 93,961 freight cars.

Engraving an Egg Shell.

Subscriber, Ampiston, Alabama: I recently saw beautifully engraved egg shell. How is it done: Trace the writing or design on the shell with this varnish or melted wax, using a common pen; then immerse the egg for a few minutes in vinegar or dilute scetic acid. A few experiments will determine the proper time, depending on the trength of the acid employed. Then wash the egg water, and remove the tracing. Wax will rub off, and varnish will come off with alcohol. The sult will be a most beautiful and delicate relter of the desired pattern. If varnish be used a colored background can be produced by dyeing the egg before applying the alcohol. Wash the egg ore dyeing it, as the acid would injure the

Southern Industrial Schools,

Reader, Blackville, S. C.: What southern states ave technological schools? Maryland has two schools for white boys, no ounting the naval academy. Virginia has' two institutions where manna

bor is taught white boys, and one for colored. West Virginia, one for whites. Kentucky, two for whites, Tennessee has two schools of this kind for

Georgia has just made provision for a school of

chnology on a fine basis. Atlanta has an artisans' institute.

Mississippi, one state school for whites Arkansas, one state school for whites. Louisiana has two manual training schools for white boys.

Texas has one, at least. DIVERSIFIED CROPS.

Houston County Farmers see Money Tobacco and Peanuts.

FORT VALLEY, Ga, November 15,-[Special.] Farmers here are quite blue from disappointment the outcome of the cotton crop. From an unprecedented promise a few months ago, they no calize little more than a half crop. Taking the crop and the price together, they figure out no profits for the year. In this extremity many farmers are figuring on other crops to ascertain i the place on their farms of king cotton.

Some are discussing tobacco and think that some varieties might be grown here with profit. We all hope that some sgricultural experimente will demonstrate big money in the growing of to bacco in middle and southwest Georgia. But it has already been demonstrated here that peanuts can be grown with big profits. Several of our armers tried this crop the present year on a large scale, prominently Mr. J. R. Mathews and the Messrs. Heby. The former has twenty acres from which he is now gathering at the rate of forty bushels to the acre. The market rate of forty bushels to the acre. The market price of first grade peanuts is now about one dollar. Measrs. Mathews and Heby both grow the large Virginia white peanut, and find it admirably adapted in every way to our soil and climate, and very marketable.

Beyond question, our farmers are learning the necessity of diversifying crops. When we get to growing tobacco, peanuts, fruits, and other crops on a generous scale, as competitors with cotton, and we are moving in that direction surely, such depression from short crops and low prices, as we are now experiencing, will not occur.

McDonough Society. McDonough, Ga., November 15.—[Special.]—Mis Jennie Patrick, of Social Circle, is visiting Mrs. J

Mrs. D. C. Dailey has been visiting friends in Messrs J. A. Humphries and Charles Rice.

Mears J. A. Humphries and Charles Rice, of Atlanta, visited McDonough this week. Mr. J. D. Bowden, of McDonough, and Miss Me-dia Carmichael, of this county, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. H. Carmi-chael, Rev. W. P. Smith officiating. Mrn. A. G. North is visited relatives in New-man. On Thursday play

FUNERAL OF MRS. D. H. HO WELL, Solemn Services Over the Remains of a No.

ble Wife. The funeral of Mrs. D. H. Howell, took place on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The medical profession and students of the. Atlanta Medical college, met at the residence 25 North Forsyth street and from there ac companied the remains to the Presby church on Marietta street where Dr. Barnett, assisted by the pastor of the Christian church, conducted the services. On arriving at the church the physicians and students formed in a line on each side from the gate to the door of the church. The pail bearers then bore the casket, covered with the most exquisite floral designs, into the church, when the sweet strains of the organ were heard, and that solemn and beautiful voluntary "Rock of Ages" was sung by Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Smith and Mr. Hinman. After this Dr. Barnett read the 23d Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I Shall not Want." He then gave out the hymn "Jesus Lover of my Soul," which was touchingly ren

dered by the choir. Dr. Barnett then preached a sermon from the 116 Psalm 15 verse; "Precious in the Sight of the Lord is the Death of his Saints," proving most conclusively that what are considered trials and sorrows here, are not considered with the Lord, that to Him the death of the righteous is a crown of rejoicing. After many consoling and comforting truths drawn from the Bible, be referred to incidents in the life and death of Mrs. Howell, that were peculiarly touching and interesting.

At the conclusion of his sermon Mr. Harris offered a most affecting and appropriate prayer, after which the choir sang in conclusion "I would not live always." Then the casket was borne from the church, and the procession moved slowly to-ward Oakland cemetery, where she was laid to rest beside "Little Willis," her only child. Dr. Barnett closed the ceremonies with a most heartielt and impressive prayer, and sad hearts turned away and lett her whom they hope to neet in that happy land above.

PATROLMAN BEID ON TRIAL,

The Special Officer to be Arraigned Before the Police Commission. Zach Reid, a regular member of the police force, will be arraigned before the board of police commissioners at a called session tonight and asked to enter a plea to the charge of conduct unbecom rg an officer. Mr. Reid has been on special duty for several months past, and although the case was made against him Friday, nothing was known of it about police headquarters until yesterday, because he has not been suspended from duty, as is the custom when charges are preferred against a number of the force.

During the force. mber of the force. Ouring the investigation of the case tonight

Thief Connaily will attempt to prove that Mr. Reed failed to make a case against a Decatur street also naceper whom he knew to be selling liquor in Sunday.

It is claimed by Chief Connolly that Mr. Reid on Sunday.

It is claimed by Chief Connolly that Mr. Reid was in Whitman's saloon, on Decatur street, two weeks ago yesterday, when liquor was sold, and that he saw persons buy whisky and pay for it, and yet falled to make a case against the saloon. It is further averred that Mr. Reid was subpanard as a witness against Whitman but failed to appear in police court when the case was tried.

Mr. Reid has been connected with the police department for several years and has always made an efficient policeman. Recently he has been detailed to act under the directions of the city attorney in accumulating evidence in cases in which the city has been sued for damages. Mr. Reid says he will show a clear hand when the case against him is called tonight.

LIQUOR SUNDAY SELLING.

An Ex-peticeman will Appear in Police

Court this Morning. J. A. Linan, once a member of the police force will be arraigned in police court this morning and required to answer the charge of retailing spirituous and malt liquors on the Sabbath day. The case was booked against Linam yesterday but the offense was committed two weeks ago

yesterday.

It appears that Linam was tending bar for a man named Whitman on Decatur street a few weeks ago, Yesterday one week ago several persons were admitted to the saloon by a private entrance, and were served with liquor. Eoth Linam and the proprietor of the saloon waited upon the drinkers, and on the next day, or a few days afterward, a case was made in police court sgainst the propriet case was made in police court against the proprie tor of the saloon. He was charged with the same offense that Linam will have to answer today, and the evidence against him was so con-clusive thata fine of fifty dollars was imposed Since the case against Whitman has been dis sw, and yesterday Patrolmen Christophi dercer booked the case against Linan.

TRIED TO-KILL A PATROLMAN.

William Tidwell attempts to Shoot Patrel man Joyner, but Fails. Will Tidweil made a desperate effort to shoot Patrolman Joyner yesterday morning about three o'clock.

three o'clock.

Tidwell was quite drunk and was raising a racket on Peters street. He was accompanied by Lum Ray and the noise made by the two men was very disastrous to the quiet sleepers on Peters. The noise attracted the attention of Patrolmen Joyner and Harris, but when they approached Tidwell and Ray they started off. The patrolmen followed the two men and overtook them near the corner of Haynes street. Patrolman Joyner approached Tidwell and when near him Tidwell anatched out a pistol and shoved it under the patrolman's nose. Just ass Tidwell was in the act of pulling the trigger, Patrolman Joyner struck his hand with a club and knocked the pistol to the ground.

Young Mrs. Winthrop. Tonight this Madison square theater production will be presented in Atlanta, and as our people have not had a play of that high order for many weeks, it is expected that the theater will be crowded. Few pieces deserve such a good patronage as young Mrs. Winthrop. It is an American play in plot and tendency, writen by an can play in plot and tendency, writen by an American author, for an American theater. Its plot is beautiful, with plenty of wholesome teachings, and of such a high character that none can see it without being made better at the same time that he is highly amused. No plays have ever been so beautifully staged as the plays of the Madison square theater, and that has much contributed to their popularity. Perfect staging, grand tollets, fine scenery, good actors, no great stars, but no sticks. tollets, nine scenario to the New York press on but no sticks.

The universal verdict of the New York press on "Young Mrs. Winthrop."—"The best American play yet produced.

[Communicated.]

A Change Asked For EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It is a matter to be regretted that the semi-political or election now being carried on in the pulpits of this city on the prevailing topic is very demoralizing.

On yesterday morning I was standing near the Kimball house speaking to a prominent member of a promisent church, presided over by a minister who is making himself quite noticeable of late, when he remarked that he was not going to church, that he was disgusted with his minister, that he talked a great deal in the puipit, but lately had not preached the gespel, and that as most of the churches were now doing the same way he would not go to any of the m. "Well," said he, "having heard that at the Catholic church there was nothing ever said about politics, I went there and heard an excellent sermon preached by Father Kirsch, from Tobias, on the duty of parents, talling them how to rear, educate and control their children, thus preparing them for the struggles of life."

"Enough." on the prevailing topic is very demoralizing,

New Orleans exchange says of it:

"Nisgara" is the best acted play of its class that ass been seen this season, and it might have been a roaring farce, so hearty and continuous was the aughter it inspired. Miss Rose Eytinge was quite natural as the adventuress Gluditts, and was especially successful in suggesting, without noise or exaggeration, the violence of a vindictive and cruel temper. Mr. Charles Stanley, (as the inventor Noah Lott, was invariably effective, but his habit of talking at an audience as though he were shouting into a cannon's mouth is obnoxious. Mr. Charles T. Nichols as Nisgera's father was good in passages where quiet villainy was required. Two young wives, who had to do little more than look handsome, were gracefully played by Miss Augusta Raymond and Miss Mattie Ferguson, and the latter sang a ballad very prettily. The other characters do not need particular praise, although all were played ac-ceptably, Mr. Dalton's Saxon Poole among them. The scenery was new and unpassally handsome.

MR, JOHN RYAN'S STABLE BURNED, An Incendiary Applies the Torch to a Barn

—The Loss Sustained.

Mr. John Ryan's stables in the rear of his residence on Whiteball street, were entirely consumed by fire last night.

The fire was the work of an incendiary torch. About half past seven the alarm was rung it from box 31 on Whitehall street, at Brotherton, but before the department could respond the but before the department could respond the entire southern portion of the city was brightly filuminated by the burning building. The light was so great that it could be seen from every section of the city and almost before the fire beil had indicated the box several hundred people were rushing toward the burning building. Nearly every lady thought that Trinity church was on fire and as the blaze increased in brightness the moving throng increased in numbers.

was on hre and the base have been seen as the moving throng increased in numbers. Sunday night fire's are always big attractions and when the department reached the burning stable fully a thousand persons were congregated on Whitehall street below Trinity church on Garnett and Pryor street in the neighborhood of the fire and the crowd contined to increase each second until atter the fire had spent itself and the heavens were dark again.

dark sgain.

When the fire was discovered Mr Ryan's fine carriage team, carriage, carriage harness and buggy ponies were in the stable. Fortunately the fiance had made but little headway when Mr. Ryan discovered the fire. They had gone toolar, however, to think of saving the building, and Mr. Ryan, with the assistance of his sons and servants, began releasing the horses and driving them out. The horses were quickly removed from the fiames, and then the fide carriage was drawn out but by this time the fire was so hot that it was found impossible to remove the buggy and all the harness, and these were destroyed together with a quantity of grain, hay, robes, blankets, etc.

Just before the fire was discovered the watch dog which stayed about the stables kept up a constant barking and growling as though trying to drive some one away. So quarrelsome was the dog that one of the servants was compelled to go to the barn to quiet him and this was the cause of the serly discovery of the flames, and as the boy was returning to the house his attention was drawn to the stable again by a bright light.

Mr. Ryan's loss is probably \$1,200 or \$1,500. The barn was a frame structure and was worth probably six hundred dollars. The buggy, grain, hay and other articles consumed were worth as much morp at least. There was an insurance on the building and contents. Mark again.
When the fire was discovered Mr Ryan's fine

STRUCK WITH A FRYING PAN.

Fannie Carnes Fractures Lizzle Jones' Skull With a Frying Pan. Fannie Carnes, a negro woman who lives on Candy row in the rear of the first ward, is a state

prisoner at police headquarters, The woman struck Lizzle Jones on the head with a frying pan early yesterday morning. Lizzie Jones will probably die and Fannie Carnes will be held to await the result of the in-

juries she has inflicted. The two women having been living in the house for some time past. They have always been good friends and have worked, eaten and slept together in perfect harmon, On Saturday morning Lizzie Jones carried some washing to a lady on Whitehall street, for which she received the price carried some washing to a lady on Whitehall street, for which she received the price of the washing. The money happened to belong to Fannie Carnes, and, unfortunately for the woman who collected it, she lost the money before reaching home. After discovering her loss the woman retraced every step she had taken after collecting it, but failed to recover her loss. When Fannie Carnes was notified of the loss she fiew into a passion and threatened to whip her friend. The two women quarrelled all Saturday evening up to bed time and then went to sleep to dream about the broken chain of friendship. Early yesterday morning Lizzle Jones arose and began preparing her breakfast. While she was thus engaged, Fannie Carnes entered the kitchen and renewed the quarrel. Finally the woman began to fight, and during the fight Fannie struck her adversary over the head with a large, heavy frying pan was broken into a dozen pieces. The woman was knocked senseless by the blow. Her scalp was terribly out in two or three places, the skull fractured once. After knocking Lizzle down Fannie went into the sleeping room and broke up everything she could lay her hands upon. The racket attracted the attention of some negroes living near by, and a policeman was sent for. Patrolmen Norman and Cain responded, and took Fannie Carnes in charge and conducted her to police headquarters, where she was locked up. A physician was then sent to the injured woman. Lie last night she was in quite a daugerous condition.

A QUAKER IN TROUBLE.

Rev. Joshua Ball at the Atlanta Benevolen

Rev. Joshua Ball, a Quaker, is at the Benevolent Mr. Ball is in financial distress, and today being his last day at the Home he does not know wha he will do, or where he will go.

he will do, or where he will go.

He is a member of the religious denomination known as the Society of Friends, but more famils harly called Quakers.

Yesterday a reporter called to see Mr. Ball at the home. He found him to be a pleasant gentleman, and very communicative. Mr. Ball has been traveling for nearly six years in the southern states, holding meetings, addressing the people on the characteristics of the Quakers and their origin; their peculiarities, compared with other denominations, etc. Last week Mr. Ball struck Atlanta without a penny in his lanta without a penny in his pocket and was compelled to ask the mayor to assist him. The mayor sent him to the Benevolent Home for one week. He is in feeble health and is unable to travel. Mr. Ball was a large list of letters bearing testimony to the fact that he is a Christian and a gentleman.

Mixed Pickles. We extract from a northern paper the follow ng interesting biograpical details upon Mr. J. B. Polk, the distinguished comedian. Mr. Polk i rous, the distinguished comedian, Mr. Polk is a southern man, being born in Maryland. He was intended for the legal profession, and had begun his studies with his father, Colonel James Polk, of Baitimore, Md., when tae breaking out of the war in 1861 made him desert the desk for the field. He was the first man from Maryland to offer his services to the southern cause, reporting to Colorel Jackson (afterwards General Stonewall Jackson) at Harper's Ferry.

After four years' service he returned home, and

wall Jackson) at Harper's Ferry.

After four years' service he returned home, and with a number of friends formed an 'Amateur Dramatic association, to give entertainments for the benefit of the widows and orphans of southern soldiers. His success as an actor was so great, that Mr. James W. Wallack, who saw one performance, urged him to make the stage his profession, and advised his cousin, Mr. Lester Wallack, to offer him an engagement in his company at Wallack's theater, New York, where he remained many seasons, and under the able instruction of Mr. Lester Wallack, may be said to have learned his profession.

Mr. Lester Wallack, may be said to have learned his profession.

After many successes, his triumph was made in the "Banker's Daughter" (In which he created the character of George Washington Phipps), which was the play of the season, and which made the fortune of the Union Square theater. Mr. Potkhas for many years starred through the United States in various parts, and has recently returned from a most successful tour of two years through Australia and New Zealand, where he had the honor to play under the distinguished patronage of his excellency the marquis of Normanby, governor of the colony of Victoria.

The Land League to Meet A special meeting of the Irish Land league, of Atlants, will be held tonight, at 17:30 p. m., at No. 11 Alabama street, to consider important matters connected with the Irish cause. Every, Irishman in the city is asked to be present.

The First Methodist Church. Rev. Sam Jones occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist last night, preaching to an immense audience. Every seat was occupied, and many were turned away. The theme of his discours was the "Love of Christ."

PERSONAL

MR. W. D. Evans, of Carrollton, spent Sunday in the city. AT THE KIMBALL: E B Trentless, South

Carolina; RS Y Long, Newnan, Ga; L Feder and family, Cincinnati; F L Fairchild, Mt Vernon, O; W G Fell, J R Linn, Oscar G Veit, New York; Mrs H P Mansfield, Attica, Kas; A D Chappell, St Louis; S L Doyle, Christopher Hager, Philiadelphia; George J Flinn, Boston, Massachusetts; Miss Sue Hunt. Winfield, Kans; C H Fowler, N Y; Atthur Lynan, N Y; W S Glessner, Americus; B A Stroud, Augusta; G J Turner Madison. Ga; J Rice Smith, Augusta; G W Yerty, N Y; J V Murray, Athens, Ga; D H Mullifnix, Macon; E B LaPria, New Orleans, La; F Wise, N Y; S M Ross, Rome; A F Plah, Salem, NC; J T Moon, N Y; G W Miller, Cinn: F V bimmons, A J Sedman, N Y; Geo W Scoville, Charlotte, N C; S H Joseph, N Y; F R Manaban, Baito; R L Smith, Sandersville, [3a: J H Barnes, J D Morthcut, Marietta; H L Lipscomb Thickety, S C; E R Wade, Va; E H Roberts, Blackwater, Fla: L D Oyten and wile, Birming, Backwater, Fla: L D Oyten and wile, Birming, Backwater, Fla: L D Oyten and wile, Birming-Backwater, Fla: L D Oyten and Backwater, Fla: L D Oyten and Backwater, Fla: L D Oyten and Backwater, Fla: L D Oyt family, Cincinnati; F L Fairchild, Mt Verr altimore, J D Rouse, Robt worker, S Young, J D Rouse, J D Thudkold, Ge J W Harris, Tocos, Gs.; J J Thudkold, Ge J W Harris, Tocos, Gs.; J J Thudkold, Ge T S. Sanders, Indian Springs; H C VILepigs T S. Sanders, Indian Springs; H C VILepigs T S. Sanders, Lating S Robt Thouse, C W Cochran, Tennessee; Robt Tho

CONSTITUTIONALS General Gossip and Editorial B

Caught on the Run.
The northern readers of "Uncle Tonia
and similar literature, are firmly couris the southern negroes before the war looks the abolitionists as their friends. This is mistake as the current impress northern people that the negroes sym with the union cause, and aided the diers whenever they could.

When the writer of these "Cor was a small boy he witnessed from air is caught only a glimpse of a clamoror and boys escorting what appeared to be a trick or immense fowl of some kind. "What a big bird!" was the juvenile m

surprised exclamation.

"Bress your soul, honey," said please negro, who was standing on tip-toe to a strange sight, "dat's no bird." What is it, then?"

"Why, chile, dat's a blishumist. Do rnow what a blishumist is? He's one ob a bil's own chillun. Dere ain't aufin dat al mist won't do. He's j'st de wust an' de m po' white trash ter be foun' on de

After hearing this description of the tarr feathered monster in the distance, the sme waited to see no more, but struck for ho as his legs would carry him. The Montgomery negro was a fair repre tive of his race. As a rule, whenever an about

ist came to grief in the south it was beca negro reported his indiscreet utterance whites. To slaves, descended from gene slaves, slavery seemed the most natural th the world. They estimated a white ma ance by the number of his slaves, and the who owned none was in their eyes a very who owned hone was in the found a man nificant being. When they found a man was opposed to slavery jumped to the conclusion he was a madman or a monstresity outs pale of humanity. The tarring and leath an abolitionist never failed to give the the keenest delight. Their only regret on estive occasions was that they were co remain in the back ground instead of ter active hand in the affair themselves. had something to do with this. Speaking

abolitionist one day, an intelligent negro

"Did he have hornses and hoofses like idder blishumists?" That was his idea of it, and his fellows where were the same way. Looking back twenty five years or so, the erners seem to have treated abolitionists w narkable leniency. They knew that the tors were striking at the very foundation ety and government, and that the dise of their doctrines would be followed frightful consequences as followed Nat To uprising in Virginia. Yet they did not as eral thing kill abolitionists, although selfvation appeared to demand it. A few ki and expulsion from the community were ostances the penalties inflicted upon the bers of our peace. Sometimes impulsive England talked abolition to a servantata hotel. The negro went off and reported hi ten minutes a committee had the New Kno in charge. They investigated him, four

"What did you do with him?" asked an man half an hour later, when he met one committee. "Tarred and feathered him, put him

tub and sent him adrift down the bay."

cious documents, and at once sum

"Why, he may drown!"
"Reckon not. Some of the vessels will play But, to return to our mutton. The neg of the abolitionists was intensified when t came on. Thousands begged and pleads chance to accompany their masters to where they would have an opportunity of yankees. Throughout the struggle they the plantations and served their owners most devoted fidelity. The tales ab guiding union prisoners and conceali may in some exceptional cases be true, many instances they no sooner blue escaped an woods than they captured him or

worked contentedly within ten or fifteen the union lines, and made no effort to l masters. Their real inclination was to n from the invaders as they could. Just after the surrender most of the p were without money or supplies. The Free Bureau took the negroes in hand. Army were dealt out to them, and the changed tion of affairs turned Sambo's head for a ti his weakness and fear he paid court to the side. He dreaded unknown evils. He wa ing his way in the darkness. Time has re all this disorder. The negroes are no lo tools of designing carpet-baggers. They ha insted themselves to the situation and a have had their best interests at heart. The porary aberration during the recon

ful, gentle people deserve all praise. Prohibition Meeting. At the tent Monday, 7 p. m., Rev. At Haygood, D. D., and Mr. F. H. Richards address the people. The Young Men's Ition club will escort the speakers to the Meeting at headquarters for this purpose at Tuesday, 7 pm., Rev Sam P. Jones and Campbell, of Philadelphia, will address to ored people, especially.

period should not be magnified into und

portance. In the main, the record of thes

Is the Best. From the Thomasville, Ga, Enterprise.
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S weekly state best in the south. THE CONSTITUTION or expense in securing the very best tales columns.

Newspaper Fun. THE LAND OF THUS-AND SO. "How would Willie like to go."
To the land of thus and so?
Everything is proper there—
All the children comb their hair
Smoother than the fur of cats,
Or the nap on high silk hats;
Every face is clean and white
As a high washed in light.
Never vaguest soil or speck
Found on forehead, throator ned
Every little crimpled ear.
In and out, as pure and clear
As the cherry-blosom's blow
In the land of Thus and So. "Little boys that never fall Down the stairs, or cry at all-

Down the stairs, or cry at all—
Doing nothing to repent,
Watchful and obedient,
Never hungry, nor in haste,
Tidy shoe-strings always laced;
Never button rude ly torn
From its fellows all unworn;
Knickerbockers always new—
Ribbon tie, and collar, toe;
Little watches, worn like men,
Only always half-past ten—
Just precisely right, you know,
For the land of Thus-and-Bo. "And the little babies there, "And the liftle babies there, Give no one the slightest careNurse has not a thing to do
But be happy and say 'Boo!'
While mamma just node and know Nothing but to doze and doze;
Never litter round the grate;
Never lunch or dinner late;
Never any household din Peals without or rings within—Baby coos nor laughing calls, On the sairs or through the halls—Just great Husbes to and fre Pace the land of Thus-and-80.

Pace the land of Thus and 80.

"O the land of Thus and 80.
Isn't it delightful though?"
"Yes," lisped Willie, answering
Somewhat slow and donotraily
"Must be swful nice—but I
Ruther wait till by and by
"Fore I go there—may be then
I be dead I'll go ther then
But—"the transfed little lace
Closer present in my embrace—
"Le's don bewer ever go
To the la dof Thus and 80."
Is white and Riley in Indianap

TALMAGE'S SERMON

PREACHED IN THE BROOKLYN BERNACLS. on the Subject-"Brawn and Muscle"-A Sorm Samson by the Samson of Freachers-Dr. T mage's Discourse Yesterday Morning-Six Thousand Voices in Chorus,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 15 .- [Spe There was an overflowing attendance tabernacle this morning, and the service intensely interesting throughout. . M selections included an organ solo by Pro Henry Eyre Brown, namely, sonata No. D minor, by Guilmant. An impressive acteristic of the vocal music at Dr. Taln tabernacle is the singing by the entire co gation. Six thousand voices blended, th men, women and children, make a noble rus. The opening hymn was:

"Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb?"

Dr. Talmage expounded the chapter i book of Samuel, where David is called, watching sheep, and annointed king, preacher remarking that God always busy people and never calls idlers, and there were fishermen yawning in the su the bank of Galilee, too lazy to move, an no divine recognition, while the hone discipleship came to those who were men their nets. The text was taken from Ju xiv, 1: "And Samson went down to nath." The subject of the sermon was "Br and Muscle." Dr. Talmage said:

There are two sides to the character of son. The one phase of his life if followed particulars would administer to the grotes and the mirthful; but there is a phase of character fraught with lessons of solemn sternal import. To these graver lessons devote this discourse. This giant no doub early life gave evidence of what he was to It is almost always so. There were two poleons—the boy Napoleon and the man poleon—but both alike; two Howard—boy Howard and the man Howard—but balike; two Samsons—the boy Samson and man Samson—but both alike. This giant was donbt the hero of the playground and no ling could stand before his exhibitions youthful prowess. At eighteen years of he was betrothed to the daughter of a Phi time. Going down towards Timmath a came out upon him. Although this you giant was weaponless, he seized the mons son. The one phase of his life if followed tine. Going down towards Timmath a learne out upon him. Although this you giant was weaponless, he seized the mons by the long mane and shook him as a hun hound shakes a March hare, and mits bones crack and left it by wayside bleeding under the suring of his fist and the grinding his heel. Passing along, after awhile, a seme place, he turned into the thicket to the remains of the monster he had sla Under the hot climate all the perishable p ticles of the lion had disappeared, and under the hot climate all the perishable p ticles of the lion had disappeared, and under the hot climate all the perishable p ticles of the lion had disappeared, and under the same and the sun the skeleton had be washed and bleached until it was as pure a as white as a vase of porcelain. Into takeleton the bees had gathered their hon—the sweetness of grass tops, the juice of the pomegranite, the aroma of the wild flow which had stood in the gloom of the thicker pale nuns in nature's convent. On the weding day Samson had propounded a riddle ariddle so foolish that it has been regard as a warning for those who, without talent facetiousness, attempt it. By the treachery his wife the riddle was easily guessed by the Philistines, and Samson in his indignatic slew thirty people. Further to avenge the wrong done him he sets on fire three hundred foxes, and these terrified creatures in their alarm rush into the corn shocks and vineyards until the whole land is ablaze with the desolation. Surrounded one day by three hundred men, this giant picks up a jawbone from it. lation. Surrounded one day by three hundr-men, this giant picks up a jawbone from t wayside and mows down armed men, as in harvest field the full head grain tumbles u

der the swing of the sickle.

There he stands looming up above other me a mountain of slesh; his arms bunched wi muscle that can lift the gate of a city, takin an attitude defiant of everything. His ha had never been cut, and it rolled down it had never been cut, and it forced down is even great plaits over his shoulders, addin to his fierceness and terror. The Philistine want to conquer him and therefore they mustind out where the secret of his strength lay There is a dissolute woman living in valley of Sorek by the name of The Philistines are secreted in the same b ing and then Delilah goes to work and coar Samson to tell what is the secret of strength. "Well," he says, "if you sho strength. "Well," he says, "if you shoul take seven green withes such as the lasten wild beasts with, and put them aroun me I should be perfectly powerless." So shinds him with the seven green withes. The she claps her hands and says: "They come the Philistines!" and he walks out as thoughter were no impediment. She coaxes hi again and says: "Now tell me the secret this great strength;" and he replies: "If y should take some ropes that have never be used and tie me with them, I should be julike other men." She ties him with I ropes, claps her hands and shouts, "The come—the Philistines!" He walks out tasily as he did before—not a single obstrution. She ceaxes him again and says: "Now if you should take the seven long plaits of hair and this house-loom weave them into web, I could not get away." So the houseloom is rolled up and the shuttle flies bac ward and forward, and the long plaits of hare woven into a web. Then she claps hands and says: "They come—the Philads and says: "They come—the Philads and says." are woven into a web. Then she claps hands and says: "They come—the Phi tines!" He walks out as easily as he did fore, dragging a part of the loom with his But after awhile she perstads him to tell truth. He says: "If you should take a ra or shears and cut off this long heir, I sho be powerless and in the hands of my ene Samson sleeps and that she may not wakel up during the process of shearing, help called in. You know that the barbers of East have such a skillful way of manip the head to this very day, that instead waking up a sleeping man, they will put man, wide awake, sound asleep. I hear blades of the shears grinding against e other, and I see the long locks falling. other, and I see the long locks falling
The shears or razor accomplishes w
green withes and new ropes and hou
looms could not do. Suddenly she ch
her bands and says: "The Philistines be u
thee Samson!" He rouses up with a strug
but his strength is all gone. He is in
hands of his enemies. I hear the groan of
giant as they take his eyes out, and then I
him staggering on in his blindness, feeling
way as he goes on towards Gaza. The pri
door is open and the giant is thrust in.
sits down and puts his hands on the m
crank, which, with exhausting horizontal
tion, goes day after day, week after w
month after month—work, work, work!
constornation of the world in captivity,
locks shorn, his eyes punctured, grinding of
in Gaza!

First of all behold in this giant of the First of all behold in this giant of the

that physical power is not an index of m power. He was a huge man. The found it out and the three thousand power. He was a huge man. The found it out and the three thousand ple whom he slew found it Yet he was the subject of petty revenges outgianted by low passion. I am far i throwing any discredit upon physical stina. There are those who seem to have admiration for delicacy of and sickness constitution. I never could see any glor weak nerves or sick headache. Whatever fort in our day is made to make the men women more athletic should have the fave every good citizen as well as of every Chian. Gymnastics may be positively religited to a wind the subject of the subjects of the same that they ought to ascribe to a silver. The body and the soul are such in eighbors that they often eatch each oth diseases. Those who never saw a sick and who, like Hercules, show the giant in radle, have more to answer for these who are the subjects of life affirmities. He who can lift twice as mayou can and walk twice as far and whice as long, will have a double account

CONSTITUTIONALS General Gossip and Editorial Short

ED.

Caught on the Eun.

The northern readers of "Uncle Tom's and similar literature, are firmly convinging the southern readers." the southern negroes before the war looked the abolitionists as their friends. This is a mistake as the current impression anorthern people that the negroes sympaths with the union cause, and sided the union diers whenever they could.

When the writer of these "Cor was a small boy he witnessed from afar a size lar procession in the city of Montgomy, caught only a glimpse of a clamorous model and boys escorting what appeared to be in trick or immense fowl of some kind. "What a big bird!" was the juvenile sp

surprised exclamation.

"Bress your soul, honey," said a please one pro, who was standing on tip-toe to see a strange sight, "dat's no bird." What is it, then?"

"What is it, then?"
"Why, chile, dat's a blishumist. Dozn';
know what a blishumist is? He's one ob dad
bil's own chillun. Dere ain't numn dat a blish
mist won't do. He's j'st de wust an' de mene po' white trash ter be foun' on de face

After hearing this description of the tarre feathered monster in the distance, the small waited to see no more, but struck for home at as his legs would carry him.

The Montgomery negro was a fair representative of his race. As a rule, whenever an abolitional came to grief in the south it was because sed negro reported his indiscreet utterances ; whites. To slaves, descended from general laves, slavery seemed the most natural this the world. They estimated a white man'sir ance by the number of his slaves, and the m who owned none was in their eyes a very in nificent being. When they found a man opposed to slavery to the conclusion

he was a madman or a monstrosity outsit pale of humanity. The tarring and feather an abolitionist never failed to give the 1 the keenest delight. Their only regret on lestive occasions was that they were co remain in the back ground instead of tak active hand in the affair themselves. Cur had something to do with this. Speaking of abolitionist one day, an intelligent negro asked "Did he have hornses and hoofses like al

That was his idea of it, and his fellows en

where were the same way. Looking back twenty five years or so, the erners seem to have treated abolitionists wit markable leniency. They knew that these tors were striking at the very foundations of ety and government, and that the dissemin their doctrines would be followed b oprising in Virginia. Yet they did not as a eral thing kill abolitionists, although self-p vation appeared to demand it. A few kick and expulsion from the community were in pers of our peace. Sometimes impulsive England talked abolition to a servant at a N ten miputes a committee had the New Rus n charge. They investigated him, found aus

"What did you do with him?" asked a pr

ub and sent him adrift down the bay." "Why, he may drown!" "Reckon not. Some of the vessels will nick!

But, to return to our mutton. The negro his of the abolitionists was intensified when the chance to accompany their masters to the where they would have an opportunity of yankees. Throughout the struggle they st ne plantations and served their owners most devoted fidelity. The tales about suiding union prisoners and concealing may in some exceptional cases be true, bal many instances they no sooner for except blue coat in

woods than they captured him or repo forked contentedly within ten or fifteen miles the union lines, and made no effort to leave the masters. Their real inclination was to run from the invaders as they could.

Just after the surrender most of the p were without money or supplies. The Free Bureau took the negroes in hand. Army ratio ion of a flairs turned Sambo's head for a tin his weakness and fear he paid court to the wi side. He dreaded unknown evils. He was ing his way in the darkness. Time has res all this disorder. The acgroes are no lon tools of designing carpet-baggers. They have usted themselves to the situation and sta have had their best interests at heart. Their period should not be magnified into une ortance. In the main, the record of these fall iul, gentle people deserve all praise. Prohibition Meeting.

At the tent Monday, 7 p. m., Rev. Atik.
Eaygood, D. D., and Mr. F. H. Eicharder address the people. The Young Men's Fution club will escort the speakers to the Meeting at headquarters for this purpose at Tuesday, 7 p. m., Rev Bam P. Jones and Eampbell, of Philadelphia, will address the ored people, especially.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S weekly edited the best in the south. THE CONSTITUTION no expense in securing the very best talent is the constitution.

Newspaper Fun. Newspaper Fun.
THE LAND OF THUS-AND SO.
"How would Willie like to go
To the land of thus and so?
Everything is proper there—
All the children comb their hair
Smoother than the fur of cats,
Or the map on high silk hats;
Every face is clean and white
as a lily washed in light,
Never vaguest soil or speck
Found on forehead, throat or neck;
Every little crimpled ear,
In and out, as pure and clear
As the cherry-blossom's blow
In the land of Thus and So.

"Little boys that never fall
Down the stairs, or cry at all—
Doing nothing to repent,
Watchtul and obedient,
Never hungry, nor in haste,
Tidy shoe-strings always laced;
Never button rude; y torn
From its fellows all unworn;
Knickerbockers always new—
Kibbon tie, and collar, too;
Little watches, worn like men,
Only always half past ten—
Just precisely right, you know,
For the land of Thus-and-Bo,

"And the little bables there, Give no one the slightest care. Nurse has not a thing to do But be happy and say 'Bool' while mamma just node and known Nothing but to doze and doze; Never litter round the grate; Never nuch or dinner late; Never any household din Peals without or rings within—Raby coos nor laughing calls, On the sairs or through the halls—Just great Hushes to and fro. Pacethe land of Thus-and-So.

"O the land of Thus and so."
Inv't it delightful though?"
"Yes," lisped Willie, answering m.
Somewhat slow and donbtfully
"Must be awful nice—but I
Ruther wait till by and by
"Fore I go there—may by when
I be dead I'll go ther than—
But—" the trophed little face
Closer present in my embrace."

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED IN THE BROOKLYN TA

on the Subject-"Brawn and Muscle"-A Sermon on same on by the Samson of Freschers-Dr. Tal-page's Discourse Yesterday Morning-Bix Thousand Voices in Ohoras.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 15 .- [Special.] There was an overflowing attendance at the tabernacle this morning, and the service was intensely interesting throughout. Musical elections included an organ colo by Professor Henry Eyre Brown, namely, sonata No. 1, in p minor, by Guilmant. An impressive characteristic of the vocal music at Dr. Talmage's tabernacle is the singing by the entire congregation. Six thousand voices blended, those of men, women and children, make a noble chorus. The opening hymn was:

"Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb?"

Dr. Talmage expounded the chapter in the book of Samuel, where David is called, while watching sheep, and annointed king, the preacher remarking that God always calls busy people and never calls idlers, and that there were fishermen yawning in the sun on the bank of Galilee, too lazy to move, and got no divine recognition, while the honors of discipleship came to those who were mending their nets. The text was taken frem Judges, xiv, 1: "And Samson went down to Timpath." The subject of the sermon was "Brawn

and Muscle." Dr. Talmage said: There are two sides to the character of Sam. son. The one phase of his life if followed into particulars would administer to the grotesque and the mirthful; but there is a phase of his character fraught with lessons of solemn and eternal import. To these graver lessons we devote this discourse. This giant no doubt in early life gave evidence of what he was to be. It is almost always so. There were two Na-It is almost always so. There were two Napoleons—the boy Napoleon and the man Napoleon—but both alike; two Howards—the boy Howard and the man Howard—but both alike; two Samsons—the boy Samson and the man Samson—but both alike. This giant was no doubt the hero of the playground and nothing could stand before his exhibitions of ing could stand before his exhibitions of youthful prowess. At eighteen years of age he was betrothed to the daughter of a Philistine. Going down towards Timnath a lion came out upon him. Although this young giant was weaponless, he seized the monster by the long mane and shook him as a hungry hound shakes a March hare, and made its bones crack and left it by the wayside bleeding under the smiting of his fist and the grinding of his heel. Passing along, after awhile, the same place, he turned into the thicket to see as need. Passing 2100g, after awhile, the same place, he turned into the thicket to see the remains of the monster he had slain. Under the hot climate all the perishable particles of the lion had disappeared, and under the rain and the sun the skeleton had been washed and bleached until it was as pure and as white as a vase of porcelain. Into this skeleton the head sathered their honey. as white as a vase of porcelain. Into this skeleton the bees had gathered their honey skeleton the bees had gathered their honey—the sweetness of grass tope, the juice of the pemegranite, the aroms of the wild flowers which had stood in the gloom of the thickets, pale nuns in nature's convent. On the wedding day Samson had propounded a riddle—a riddle so foolish that it has been regarded as a warning for those who, without talent for facetiousness, attempt it. By the treachery of his wife the riddle was easily guessed by the Philistines, and Samson in his indignation slew thirty people. Further to avenge the wrong dene him he sets on fire three hundred foxes, and these terrified creatures in their alarm rush into the corn shocks and vineyards until the whole land is ablaze with the desountil the whole land is ablaze with the deso lation. Surrounded one day by three hundred men, this giant picks up a jawbone from the wayside and mows down armed men, as in a harvest field the full head grain tumbles un-

der the swing of the sickle.

There he stands looming up above other men a mountain of flesh; his arms bunched with muscle that can lift the gate of a city, taking defant of everything. His hair an attitude defiant of everything. His hair had never been cut, and it rolled down in seven great plaits over his shoulders, adding to his fierceness and terror. The Philistines want to conquer him and therefore they must find out where the secret of his strength lays. There is a dissolute woman living in the valley of Sorek by the name of Delilah. They appoint her the agent in the case. The Philistines are secreted in the same building and then Delilah goes to work and coaxes Samson to tell what is the secret of his strength. "Well," he says, "if you should seven green withes such as they wild beasts with, and put them around iasten wild beasts with, and put them around me I should be perfectly powerless." So she binds him with the seven green withes. Then she claps her hands and says: "They come—the Philistines!" and he walks out as though there were no impediment. She coaxes him sgain and says: "Now tell me the secret of this great strength;" and he replies: "If you should take some ropes that have never been used and tie me with them, I should be just like other men." She ties him with the like other men." She ties him with the like other men." She ties him with the ropes, claps her hands and shouts, "They come—the Philistines!" He walks out as sasily as he did before—not a single obstruction. She coaxes him again and he says: "Now if you should take these seven long plaits of hair and by this house-loom weave them into a web, I could not get away." So the house-loom is rolled up and the shuttle flies back ward and forward, and the long plaits of hair are woven into a web. Then she claps her ward and forward, and the long plats of hair are woven into a web. Then she claps her hands and says: "They come—the Philistines!" He walks out as easily as he did before, dragging a part of the loom with him. But after awhile she perstads him to tell the truth. He says: "If you should take a razor or shears and cut off this long hair, I should be powerless and in the hands of my enemies." Samson sleeps and that she may not wake him up during the process of shearing, help is called in. You know that the barbers of the ap during the process of shearing, help is called in. You know that the barbers of the East have such a skillful way of manipulating the head to this very day, that instead of waking up a sleeping man, they will put a man, wide awake, sound asleep. I hear the blades of the shears grinding against each other, and I see the long locks falling off. The shears or rezor accomplishes what green withes and new ropes and house-looms could not do. Suddenly she claps her hands and says: "The Philistines be upon thee Samson!" He rouses up with a struggle but his strength is all gone. He is in the hands of his enemies. I hear the groan of the giant as they take his eyes out, and then I see him staggering on in his blindness, feeling his way as he goes on towards Gaza. The prison door is open and the giant is thrust in. He sits down and puts his hands on the mill-crank, which, with exhausting horizontal motion, goes day after day, week after week, menth after month—work, work, work! The consternation of the world in captivity, his locks shorn, his eyes punctured, grinding corn in Gaza!

First of all behold in this giant of the text

in Gazal

First of all behold in this giant of the text that physical power is not an index of moral power. He was a huge man. The lion is a light of the text that physical power is not an index of moral power. He was a huge man. The lion is under the was the subject of petty revenges and eutgianted by low passion. I am far from throwing any discredit upon physical stamble. There are those who seem to have great admiration for delicacy of and sickness of constitution. I never could see any glory in weak nerves or sick headache. Whatever effect in our day is made to make the men and women more athletic should have the favor of every good citizen as well as of every Christian. Gymnastics may be positively religious. Good people sometimes ascribe to a wicked heart what they ought to ascribe to a slow liver. The body and the soul are such near neighbors that they often catch each other's diseases. Those who never saw a sick day and who, like Hercules, show the giant in the gradle, have more to answer for than hose who are the subjects of lifetime infirmities. He who can lift twice as much soul and and work wice as long, will have a double account to First of all behold in this giant of the text

give in the judgment. How often is it that you do not find physical energy indicative of spiritual power. If a clear head is worth more than one dizzy with perpetual vertigo; if muscles with the play of health in them are worth more than those drawn up in chronic rheumatism; if an eye quick to catch passing objects is better than one with vision dim and uncertain, then God will require of us efficiency just in proportion to what he has given us. Physical energy ought to be a type of moral power. We ought to have just as good digestion of truth as we have capacity to assimilate food. Our spiritual hearing; our spiritual taste ought to be as clear as our tongue. Samsons in body, we ought to be giants in moral power. But where you find a great many men who realize that they ought to use their money aright and use their intelligence aright, how few men you find aware of the fact that they ought to see their physical organism aright. With every thump of the heart there is something saying: "Work! work!" and lest we should complain that we have no tools to work with, God gives us our hands and teet with every knuckle, and with every joint, and with every muscle, saying to us: "Lay hold and do something!" But how often it is that men with physical strength do not serve Christ. They are like a ship full-manned and full-rigged, capable of vast tonnage, able to endure all stress of weather, yet swinging idly at the docks when these men ought to be crossing

rigged, capable of vast tonnage, able to endure all stress of weather, yet swinging idly at the docks when these men ought to be crossing and recrossing the great ocean of human suffering and sin with God's supplies of morcey. How often it is that physical strength is used in doing positive damage or in luxurious case, when, with sleeves rolled up and bronzed bosom fearless of the shafts of opposition, it ought to be laying hold with all its might to lift up this sunken wreck of a world. It is a most shameful fact that much of the business of the church and of the world must be done by those comparatively invalided. ness of the church and of the world must be done by those comparatively invelided. Richard Baxter by reason of his diseases all his days sitting in the door of the tomb yet writing more than a hundred volumes and sending out an influence for good that will endure as long as the "Saints' Everlasting Rest." Edward Payson never knowing a well day, yet how he preached and how he wrote, helping thousands of dying souls like himself to swim in a sea of glory! And Robert McCheyne, a walking skeleton, yet you know what he did in Dundee and how he shook Scotland with zeal for God. Philip Doddridge, advised by his friends because of his illness not to enter the ministry, Doddridge, advised by his friends because of his illness not to enter the ministry, yet you known what he did for the "Rise and Progress of Religion" in the church and in the world. Wilberforce, teld by his doctors that he could not live a fortnight, yet at that very time entering upon philanthropic enterprises that demanded the greatest endurance and persistence. Robert Hall suffering excruciations, so that sometimes while preaching he would have to stop and rest a little, and then getting up again would preach about heaven until the glories of the celestial city dropped on the multitude, doing more work perhaps than almost any well man in his day. Oh, how often it is that men with great physical endurance are not so great in moral and cal endurance are not so great in moral and spiritual stature! While there are achievements for those who are bent all their days with sickness, achivements of patience, achivements of prayer, achievements of self-denial, achievements of Christian endurance, I call upon men of health, men of nuscle, men of nerve men of nerves men of ner

I call upon men of health, men of muscle, men of nerve, men of physical power, to devote themselves to the Lord. Giants in body, you ought to be giants in soul.

Behold also in this story of my text illustration of the fact of the damage that strength can do if it be misguided. It seems to me that this man of my text spent a great deal of his time in doing evil. To pay a dobt which he had lost by the guessing of his riddle he robs and kills thirty people. He was not only gigantic in strength but gigantic in mischiet, and a type of those men in all ages of the world who, powerful in body or mind or in any faculty of social position and westla, have used their strength in injuntous purposes. It is not the small, weak men of the day who do the damage. Those small men who go swearing and loafing about your stores and shops ing and loafing about your stores and shops and banking houses, befouling the and banking houses, befouling the air with their breath and insulting your floor with their injustious saliva, sessiling Christ and the bible and the church,

they do not do the damage. They have no influence. But it is the giants of the day, the misguided giants, giants in physical power, or giants in mental acumen, or giants in social position, or giants in wealth, who do the damage; the men with sharp pen that stab camage; the men with sharp pen that saw religion, or who throw their poison all through our literature; the men who use the power of wealth to sanction iniquity, and bribe justice and make truth and honor bow to their golden sceptre. Misguided giants! Look out for them. In the middle of the latter part of the last century no doubt there were thousans of men in Paris and Edinburgh and London who hated God and blasphemed the name last century no doubt there were thousans of men in Paris and Edinburgh and London who hated God and blasphemed the name of the Almighty. But they did but little mischief. They were small men. But there were giants in those days. Who can calculate the soul-havoc of a Rousseau going on with a very enthusissm of iniquity, with fiery imagination seizing upon all the impulsive natures of his days or David Hume, who employed his lite as a spider employs his summer, in spinning out silken webs to trap the unwary; or Voltaire, marshalling a great host of sceptics and leading them out in the dark land of infidelity; or Gibbon, who showed an uncontrollable grudge against religion in his history ofone of the most fascinsting period's of the world's existence, the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a book in which with all the splendors of his genius he magnified the errors of Christian disciples, while with a spareness of voice that never can be forgiven, he treated of the Christian heroes of whom the world was not worthy. O, men of stout physical health, men of giant mental stature, men of high social position, men of great strength of any sort, I want you to understand your power, I want you to know that that power devoted fo God will be a crown on earth to you typical of a crown in heaven! But misquided, bedraggled in sin, administrative of evil, God will thunder against you with his condemnation in the day when millionairs and pauper, master and slave, king and subject, shall stand side by side in the judgment, and money bags and judicial ermine and royal robes shall be riven with lightnings.

Behold also how a giant may be slain of a sorceress. Delilah started the train of circumstances that pulled down the temple of Dagon shout Sampson's ears. And tens of thousands

robes shall be riven with lightnings.

Behold also how a giant may be slain of a sorceress. Delilah started the train of circumstances that pulled down the temple of Dagon about Sampson's ears. And tens of thousands of giants have gone down to death and hell through the same impure fascinations. It seems to me that it is high time that pulpit and platform and printing press speak out against the impurities of modern society. Fastidiousness and prudery say: "Better not speak, you will rouse up adverse criticism; you will make worse what you want to make better; better deal in glittering generalities; the subject is too delicate for polite ears." But there comes a voice from Heaven overpowering the mincing sentimentalities of the day, saying: "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins." The trouble is that when people write or speak upon this theme they are apt to cover it up with the graces of belles-lettres so that the crime is made attractive instead of repulsive. Lord Byron in "Don Juan" adorns this crime until it smiles like a May queen. Michelet, the great French writer, covers it up with bewitching rhetoric until it glows like the rising sun, when it ought to be made loathesome as a small-pox hospital. There are today influences abroad which if unresisted by the pulpit and the printing-press will turn New York and Brooklyn into Sedom and Gomorrah, fit only for the storm of fire and brimstone that whelmed the cities of the plain. You who are seated in your Christian homes, compassed by meral and religious restrants, de not realise the gulf of iniquity that bounds you on the north and the south and the east and the west. While I speak there are tens of thousands of men and wemen going over the awful plunge of an impure life; and while I cry to God for mercy upon their souls, I call upon you to marshal in the defense of your homes, your chutch and your nation. There is a banquesting hall that the use of Ahasuerns where a th

the murdered king spurted into the faces of the banqueters. You may know of the scene of riot and wassail when there was set before Esopus one dish of food that cost four hundred thousand dollars. But I speak now of a different banqueting hall. Its roof is fretted with fire. Its floor is teaselated with fire. Its chalices are chased with fire. Its song is a song of hre. Its walls are buttresses of fire. Solomon refers to it when he ssys: "Her guests are in the depths of hell."

Our American communities are suffering from the gospel of free loveism, which, fitteen or twenty years ago, was preached on the platform and in some of the churches of this country. I charge upon free loveism that it has sent innumerable souls to ruin. Free loveism is bestial; it is worse—it is infernal. It has furnished this land with about 1,000 divorces annually. In one county in the state of Lidean in the sent of the country in the state of Lidean in the country in the state of Lidean in the country in the state of Lidean in the sent in one country in the state of Lidean in the country in the state of Lidean in the sent in one country in the state of Lidean in the sent in one country in the state of Lidean in the sent in one country in the state of Lidean in the sent i about 1,000 divorces annually. In one county in the state of Indiana it has furnished eleven in the state of Indiana it has furnished eleven divorces in one day before dinner. It has roused up elopements north, south, east and west. You can hardly take up a paper but you read of an elopement. As far as I can understand the doctrine of free loveism it is this: That every man ought to have somebody else's wife, and every wife somebody else's husband. They do not like our Christian organization of society, and I wish they would husband. They do not like our Christian organization of society, and I wish they would all clope, the wretches of one sex taking the wretches of the other, and start tomorrow morning for the great Sahara desert until the simoon shall sweep seven feet of sand all over them, and not one passing caravan for the next 500 years bring back one miserable bone of their carcasses. Free loveism! It is the double distilled extract of nux vomics, ratsbane and adder's tongue. Never until society goes back to the old Bible and hears its culcy of purity and its anathems of uncleanness, never until then will this evil be extirpated.

Behold also in the giant of the text that great physical power must crumble and ex-

Behold also in the giant of the text that great physical power must crumble and expire. The Samson of the text long ago went away. He fought the lion. He fought the Philistines. He could fight anything. But death was too much for him. He may have required a longer grave and a broader grave, but the tomb nevertheless was his terminus. Ah, if the giant of the text could not finally succeed in the contest against death, we of succeed in the contest against death, we of lesser fibre and lesser strength, I think, will have to surrender! What! Do you tell me that the muscle of the arm must be shrunken, that the tongue must be palsied, that the foot must halt in its march and halt forever! foot must halt in its march and halt forever! Yes, if the giant of the text surrendered, we shall surrender. By prudence, by good habits, by the enthronement of moral principle, we may postpone the hour, but come it must and come it will. If then we are to be compelled to go out of this world, where are we to go to? This body and soul must soon part. What shall be the destiny of the former? I know. Dust to dust. But what shall be the destiny of the lytter? Shall it rise into the companiouship of the Shall it rise into the companionship of the white-robed whose sins Christ has slain? Or shall it be down among the unbelieving who tried to gain the world and save their souls tried to gain the world and save their souls but were swindled out of both? Blessed be God we have a champion. He is so styled in the Bible, a champion whose has conquered death and hell and is ready to fight all our battles from the first to the last. "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Bozrah, mighty to save?" If we fall in the wake of that champion, death has no power and the grave no victory, The worst man trusting in him shall have his dying pangs alleviated and his future illumined.

In the light of this subject I want to call your attention to a fact which may not have been rightly considered by five men in this

your attention to a fact which may not have been rightly considered by five men in this house, and that is that we must be brought into judgment for the employment of our physical organism. Shoulder, brain, hand, foot—we must answer in judgment for the use we have made of them. Have they been used for the elevation of society or its depression? In proportion, as our arm is strong and our step. pertien, ss our arm is strong and cur stop-elestic, will cur account at last be intensified. Thousands of sermons are preached to inva-lids; I preach this sermon to stout men and healthful women. We must give to God an account for the right use of this physical orgenism. These invalids have comparatively little to account for. Perhaps

ganism. These invalids have comperatively little to account for. Perhaps they could not lift twenty pounds. They could not walk half a mile without eitting down to rest. In the preparation of this subject I have said to myself, how shall I account to God in judgment for the use of a body which never knew one moment of real sickness, rising up in judgment, standing beside the men and women who had only little physical energy and yet consumed that tle physical energy and yet consumed that energy in a conflagration of religious enthusiasm? How will we feel abashed! O men of he strong arm and the stout heart, what use are you making of your physical torces? Will you be able to stand the test of that day when we must answer for the use of every talent whether of physical energy or mental acumer

or spiritual power? Hark, it thunders! That day advances and I see some one who in this world was an invalid, and as she stands before the throne of God to answer, she says: "I was sick all my days, I had but very little strength, but I did as well as I could in being kind to those who were more sick and more suffering." And Christ will say: "Well done, faithful servant." And then there will come up one who will say: "I went on crutches all my days. It was very hard for me to get along, and I tried to be patient under all my infirmities, and though I have not many stars in my crown I rejoice that I have been able to do something for Jesus." "Well done, faithful servant." says Jesus; "well done, "And then a little child will stand up before the throne, and she will say: "On carth I had a curvature of the spine and I was very weak and I was very sick; but I used to go out and gather flowers out of the wild wood and bring them to my sick mother, and she was comforted when she saw the sweet flowers out of the wild wood. I Hark, it thunders! That day advances and saw the sweet flowers out of the wild wood. I did not do much but I did something." And Christ shall say, as He takes her up in His arms and kisses her: "Well done, well done, faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What then will be said of us, to whom the Lord gave physical strength and continuous health?

whom the Lord gave physical strength and continuous health?

Hark! It thunders again. The judgment! I said to an old Scotch minister who was one of the best friends I ever had: "Doctor, did you ever know Robert Pollock, the Scotch poet who wrote the 'Course of Time?" "On, yes," he replied, "I know him well; I was his classmate." And then the doctor went on to tell me how the writing of the "Course of Time" exhausted the health of Robert Pollock, and he expired. The fact was that no man could have such a glimpse of the day for which all other days were made as Robert Pollock had and long survive that glimpse. In the description of that day he says among other things:

"Begin the woe, ye woods and tell it to the dele-

"Begin the woe, ye woods and tell it to the dole ful winds; Inl winds;
And doleful winds wall to the howling hills;
And howling hills mean to the dismal vales;
And dismal vales sigh to the sorrowing brooks;
And sorrowing brooks weep to the weeping
stream:

stream; And weeping stream awake the groaning deep. Ye Heavens great archway of the universe put sackcloth on, And ocean robe thyself in garb'of widowhood, And gather all thy waves into a groan and utter Long, loud, deep, piercing, dolorious, immense. The occasion asks it; Nature dies and angel come to lay her in the grave."

What Robert Pollocksaw in poetic vision you and I will see in positive reality. The udgment! the judgment!

An Acceptable Holiday Gift. A bottle of Colgars & Co.'s Cashmere Bou quet Perfume for the handkerchief.

FUNDRAL NOTICES. SAMS—Died, yesterday at 1 o'clock, at Decatur, little Avary Fams, youngest son of H. D. D. Sams, aged three years. Funeral services will take place

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David N. Freeman and Mrs. Fannie Iverson, the
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David N. Freeman and Mrs. Fannie Iverson have
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They will hereafter do business at the old stand
under the firm name of Freeman & Co.
DAVID N. FREEMAN,
FANNIE IVERSON,
J. P. STEVENS.
Atlanta, Ga., November 10th, 1885.

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A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution.

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JEWELERS.

LADIRS desiring PERFECT FITTING SHOES, ask your dealer for Hough & Ford's Rochester, N.Y., make Prize Medal Shoes.

## JOHN R. DILLON AGAIN

Editors Constitution:-On November 13th Mr Raybon, representative from Wayne county states that on November 9th, if I was quoted correctly, made a deliberate and intentional misropre sentation of facts. I. Istated that as a traveling salesman, I knew that Mr. Raybon's statements were incorrect, I did not state then (which I now believe that Mr. Raybon was given a miss of porridge,) and I said it was dangerous to go on the streets while the illiterate people were under the influence of liquor. And we have the statement of the Hon. J. L. Carier, who in his letter of November 11th (Constitution of the 14th) he says the statements made by Mr. Mr. J. R. Dillion are correct," then tile merchants and county officials of Blackshear and Pierce county when the honorable gentlemen says he came from state that during the liquor regime on Saturday's, and other public days, the town was taken by a crunken mob, and that the town marshal could not control them. I know this to he so, therefore I have not, as yet, misrepresented anything. Let's see if Mr. Raybon has. He says that 'grass has grown where once was the busy mart of trade." Mr. J I Carter says Baxley has doubled her population in two years. The merchants of Blackshear say that trade has increased double and there is but one vacant store house in the place, (Mr Baybon to the contrary,) and they, the merchants, say that Mr. Raybon has told an unqualified lie, so be, and not I, is the trattor who has slandered the good and law abiding people. If selling more goods and making better collections is any criterion, then prohibition has certainly been of some good, and any gentleman on the road will bear me out in my statement. I am the Dillon Mr. Raybon mentioned as living in Brunswick, and have made no attement that I am ashamed of, for they were true. He says I have drawn largely on my imagination or my hope of reward May I ask how much the gentleman from Wayne receives in the way of reward? I will receive a clear consciousness that I have done right—pothing more. Gentlemen don't barter off their votes as some rep Baybon, representative from Wayne county states that on November 9th, if I was quoted correctly,

A CARD FROM LEE ROY MYERS SAVANNAH, GA., November 13, 1885.-Editor Constitution: Under the caption of "Dillon's Denial" in THE CONSTITUTION of the 10th instant, there appears this statement from Mr. John R Dillon: "That he, as a traveling salesman for Lee Roy Myers, of Savannah, had lately visited the towns mentioned in Raybon's letter, and knows that prohibition has not burt, but on the contrary, has belped business there."

mr. Dillon was in my employ just thirty-four days during the year 1882—three years ago—since which time he has had no connection with my business, does not now represent me, and the use of my name to give support to a statement so easily-proven untrue, is entirely without warrant.

I have many valuable business friends in Atlanta, and I trust you will give this note the prominence necessary to correct the fates impression created by the reaching of Dilno's statement
Very repectfully, Lee Roy Myers,

BAYBON RESUMED AND ANNIHILATED. The following is one of many similar communications from the towns and counties of which Hon. W. F. Raybon has preached the funerals as of those who had died of prohibition. In the issue of fact between himself and these people and be-tween himself and Mr Dillon. Representative

PROBLETION VS. ANTI PROBLETION

The Hon, W. F., Rayborn's "Experience in Prohibition," published in The Constitution of Monday, November 9th, has been quite a surcrise to
the all here. We have concluded he must have
been strongly biased in favor of the latter, blindly
prejudiced against the former, or his mind must
have been badly befogged by Rabun county or
some other county's "crooked wnisky."

He commenced his communication by saying:
"As a member of the last legislature, and one who
has the true interest of his native state at heart,"
etc. Well, if the henorable gentleman, as grossly
misrepresent d his constituency as did the facts in
reference to the towns and counties referred to in
his communication, especially this Appliag county

mirrepresent d his constituency as did the facts in reference to the towns and counties referred to in his communication, especially this Appliag county and Baxley, we think it wou d be to the interest of his county to excuse and retire their representative for life. He being NoLENS VOLENS.

We sare willing to admit, the farming interest of Appling county for the last few years has been materially retarded. But not by "prohibition." The timber, lumber and turpentine busitess, employing more cash capital, has raised the price of the farming interest, which has compelled some of the farming interest, which has compelled some of our best farmers to turn their attention to timber and turpentine in self defense. Still Applit g county is financially in a very healthy condition. Out of debt with money enough in the treasury to pay for the commodions two story brick conthouse nearly completed which will be the best and most handsome courthouse on the line of the East Tennessee, 'Viginia and Georgia railroad from Macon to the seaboard.

And as to the little town of Baxley, there is no are talking, it is now on a boom, putting up new buildings, both stores and dwellings all the time, and there has been so much paint used lately, forming a beautiful and appropriate contrast in its rich creamy white, with drab trimmings, with the handsome red brick of our occurrent in the rich convertable than the seen almost transformed into a new town—indicating enterprise, thrift and prosperity on every hand.

ty on every hand.

Now while those champions of the whisky ring

Now while those chemptons of the Whisky ring are branding us prohibitionists as wild, hotheaded faractics, in all conscience let them stick to the truth. First justical suat cacium.

From one who has been a prohibitionist since the candidacy of the lamen ed B. H. Overby in 1850.

J. F. REEVES. BAXLEY, GA., November 12.

Baxley, Ga., November 12.

We hereby heartly approve and indorse the above communication for publication: Hon J. 1. Carter, solicitor general Brunswick circuit; W. C. Parker, postmaster and merchant; David G. Parker, assistant postmaster; J. Q. Ketterer, agent express and rai-road companies; David Grosby, mechanic; T. A. Farker, merchant; J. Q. A. Salders, merchant; D. Robt. Carter, merchant; W. W. Grabsen, cierk S. C. A. C. Ga.; F. W. Ketterer, merchant; Simon Baines, livery stable; Jas. B. Patterson, Baxley, merchant; Michael Baxley, T. C. A. C.; Deen Bros., merchant; H. B. Royali, no, taly public and ex-justice peace; J. C. Geiger-Ceuter nial house; John Comas, real estate; T. L. Hall, merchant; F. H. Comas, M. D.

P. S.—There is not a vacant store or dwelling house in Baxley.

A CARD FROM CLAYTON COUNTY.

A CARD FROM CLAYTON COUNTY. Morrows Sta., Clayton county, Georgia, November 13, 1885. - Editors Constitution. -I have been asked by several of my friends both in Atlanta and Clayton county if I was not -'Mark-well," one of your anonymous writerf. I take will," one of your anonymous writerf. I take this method to inform all my acquaintances that I am not the man. I used to sell liquor at this place, and voted against prohibition, but since I have become sober and know and feel the great injury it does to my fellow-man, I would not have whisky back in my county. If I lived in Fulton county I should vote for prohibition. This section of Clayton county has gleatly improved in morals and finances. I feel grateful to my good I eighbors who, by their goodness of souls put whisky beyond the reach to a great de gree of poor weak suffering humanity. Land is selling around this place at from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, and advance of at least 50 per cent.

P. S. I think the new railroad and the gooser train has more to do with the falling off of trade in Jonesboro than anything else.

A. R. F.

PROMERITION IN ATLANTA.

The following article was written for the South

The following article was written for the South ern Medical Record by its editor, Dr. R. C. Word, of this city.

The classification of drunknenness as a disease by this eminent physician is well worth attention

and is here perhaps first mentioned in this campedign:
Atlanta is now deeply agitated over the question of the prohibition of aprintuous liquors in the city, and the county of Furton—which is to be decided at an election on the 25th instant.

There is a provision in the bill ipreventing the use of the ordinary liquors by druggists in preparing prescriptions, but allowing ine use, or abatilution, of proof alcohol for medicinal purposts. This feature of the bill has led to considerable interest on the part of medical practitioners in the city. A number of those who oppose the bill on account of this feature, have expressed themselves through the newspapers, while as many, favoring the bill, have also published their views on the subject. Public meetings have been held by the physicians for and against prohibition, and resolutions expressive of their opinions adopted. It would appear that a majority of the profession in the city lavor prohibition. The clause confining druggists and physicians to the use of proof alcohol in prescriptions has preven to be the chief stumbling block. Many who favor pronibition will vote against the bill on this account.

As editor of a medical journal, our opinion haben saked for on this point. Without entering apon the details of the argument touching the difference between the ordinary liquors and proof alcohol, which have been so much discussed, we almoply give it as our ordinon that, while the plain alcohol can not be mose to substitute, satisfacto-

world, and the moral force of the entire community, should be arrayed against the liquor traffic, sno in favor of the law, despite the objection which has been mentioned.

There is one fact in connection with the use of intoxicating liquors, which thinking men in the medical profession are beginning to regard as of grave and serious importance in its bearings upon the future health and welfare of mankind; it is, that drunkenness is a disease, and one that is transmitted from the drunkard to his offspring; that it is on the increase, and, if no check is imposed to the dreadful habit of drunkenness, the time will come, and at no distant period, when the consequences to society will be appalling. Those in the medical profession who have devoted special attention to the study of nervous diseases have come to regard dispomania, or alcoholic mania, as a true and well defined disease one of the characteristics of which is that at certain periods the proclivity for drink is such that the moral sense of the patient is overcome by the insatiable thirst for drink, and his power to resist the temptation when presented to him is wholly lost. Herein we find a controlling argument against moral suasion, and a clear explanation why this method of deliverance from the erit has heretofore failed, and why it ought no longer be relied upon. elied upon. It is now a recognized fact that the drunkennes

It is now a recognized fact that the drunkenness may be, and is often, entailed upon the offspring by hereditary transmission from parent to calld. The infinence thus transmitted, may manifest itself in different phases of nervous perversion. In some, the trouble may show itself in a tendency to the morphine habit or to other disordered mental proclivities—not unfrequently in insanity.

What, then, is the duty of the Caristian world, and, indeed, of every well-wisher to our race, in regard to this subject? The question is moment ous, not only in its present but in its prospective bearing upon society, and the world. Solomon said: "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and avoideth it." The highest and best morality regards the welfare not only of ourselves but of our posterity. Prohibition, as now proposed, may not accomplish all that is desired, but it will certainly do some good. It will remove the social attractions of the saloous and barrooms, so fascinating to the young and inexperienced. It will make the procuring of strong drink inconvenient and difficult, and thus prevent a great deal of drunkedness that would otherwise result, and it will, at least prove a stepping-stone to other and more efficient methods, which, we trust, the increasing morat rense and Christian sentiment of the future will bring to bear for the rescue of mankind from this gigantic and appalling evil.

#### [Communicated.] Prohibition Points

The enemy say, "down with the drunkard," we answer, up with the MAN. For the drunkard is a man—a human being—our brother—whom it is our duty to help as much as possible to recover himself and be of use to his family and his country. The whisky men who made him a diunkard, or at the least putit in his power to make himself a drunkard, are a little harsh to cry "down with the drunkard."

But we are only in the line of plain duty when we undertake to help the drunkard redeem him-

They would make the drunkard a criminal and so dispose of him—but we prefer to make of him a sober, useful citizen. And you talk about our "vagabond sons and brothers!"
How can we help their being classed by you as "vsgabouds" after they bave spent their earnings with you to the verge of pauperism for liquor which has drowned their seif respect and deprived them of all the appearance of gentility or use-ulness?

And you charge that we are fanatics because we And you charge that we are landers occause we want to step you from making drunkards and yearshouds of our sons and brothers!

Suppose parental instruction and training has been deficient, will the temptations of one hundred open barrooms supply its piace? Is there not rather a louder call for their removal because of the presence of these weak, untrained ones?

Away with the vagabonds and let gentlement have their privileges, cry the whisky men.
But let it not be forgotten that these "vagabonds" were "gentlemen" until the exercise of bonds' were 'gentlemen' until the exercise of their privileges and liberties at the barrooms made them "vagabonds."

And you think we are alarmed at a large registration? It is what we hoped for, begged for, and worked for night and day. We know you might have got 3,000 votes including what you bought, but 4,500 is a much more extensive as well as a more difficult number for

And now good friends, "close up the ranks." Be ready to do whatever is asked by the commit-tee; If you have not reported your name to head-quarters please doso at once. For a great victory is within the reach of united,

#### REESE GIVES REASONS

Wby an Ircomplete Law Should be Given EOMETBING ATLANTIANS SHOULD

READ. To the People of Wilkes County-At its late session the legislature was much engaged with the question of prohibition, and finally reached this solution: That it would give the people of the different counties an opportunity to adopt a pro-hibitory law, IF THEY SO DESIRED. I do not understand that by this action of the legislature any of the members were committed to a support of the prehibitory law. I say to you at once without further preliminaries, that I believe the proposed prohibitory law should be defeated. If the county BY ANYBODY TO ANBODY, UNDER ANY CIECUMSTANCES. No physician, druggist, county officer, however respectable and trustworthy; no private citizen, whatever may be his character for patrictism and integrity, can be trusted in this county with the sale of whisky. No person, under any possible circumstances, can lawfully procure such liquors by purchase. Any person selling in

county with the sale of whisky. No person, under any possible circumstances, can lawfully procure such liquors by purchase. Any person selling in this county, should the present proposed law be adopted, could be sent to the chaingang for twelve months. Eickness and infirmity from old age, in one's family would furnish no excuse for selling to him the common stimulants of the country, such as whisky or brandy—Not Even the very COMMON CASE Of A POOR WOMAN, EXHAUSTED BY THE PANGS OF LABOR, WOULD BE A SUFFICIENT ORCUMB FOR THE SALE OF A PINT OF WHISKY!

The provision of the proposed law allowing the sale of alcohol does not relieve its cruelty. Our best physicians say pure alcohol, which alone can be soid by druggist, can not be used as a substitute for whisky and brandy.

We know that notwithstanding all the evils of intemperance for hundreds of years, and the ceaseless efforts of intelligent physicians and chemists to get a substitute for whisky, they have signally failed. It is too late, at this time of day, to cry up alcohol as a practical substitute for whisky. The fuss over alcohol is evidently a trick to deceive the voters of the county. While it is true that alcohol may be decolorized, and carried through a bydrometer so as to change it into whisky, none but a skillful person can make—the change. The druggist can't do it and sell it, as he then violates the law. It has been stated, as an electioneering argument with the poor, even if they could not send abroad for whisky, that their employers and landlerds, from their well filled jugs and casks and barrels, would take care of them without charge. The obvious answer for this argument, designed for cheat the ignorant and nowary, is that the quantity required for distribution on a moderate sized plantation would soon get to be such a tax that it could not and would not be continued. Even when these stimulants would be given, it would only be at the discretion of the landlord or employer. He might think a teaspoonful sufficient, when the employee needed much mo

and get it and bring it here, the facilities will be greatly increased.

It was said many years ago by good men, far better than the men of this degenerate day, that whishy should be banished from the sideboard and closet; that it was too dangerous an enemy to keep within the sacred precincts of home. It was then said, and with solid truth, that parents and children all would fail under the subtle power of such temptation. Many of our rabid intolerant prohibitionists, I fear, under the influence of the proposed law, will realize the sad warning of Solomon: "At last it will be like a serpant and sting like an adder." The proposed law would be cangerous, also, in its operation in snother way. The abandoned and unscrupuleus combining, as I above stated, to bring whicky here, will con bine to get it off their hands at great profit. In every section of the county will be secret places for stolen produce. The proposed law would, if adopted, have the worst possible influence on our laboring clause. It will pri fuce widespread disastistation among them, the proposed law would, if adopted, have the worst possible influence on our laboring clause. It will pri fuce widespread disastistation among them, the proposed law would, it adopted the law the humber, nonest poor man can not get whicky, a com-

mon medicine, for the relief of the aged, sick and in firm families; that a doctor of their own can not sell them alcohol, what they will do I know not, but it is a matter which should be thoroughly considered. The true and only way to reform the habits of a people such as ours, accessible constantly to the outside world, visiting and traveling everywhere, is by implanting principles of religion and morality in the heart. This can only be done by parents, faithful teachers and a ministry devoted to religion and morality. Moral and religious reformation have never been and can never be accomplished by prohibitory laws. It is certain that the detestable principle of disregard for the necessities and antierings of the poor contained in the proposed law will work no moral roform. I believe it such a law is adopted it will show such a defiance of justice and mercy as to bring down upon upon upon the curse of drunkenness in our households; the curse of organized bands of thieves. plunderers and law breakers, and the still greater curse of discontented, unwilling and revengful laboring class. I advise you, therefore, people of wilkes county, to vote against the rroprosed law. Wait until another legislature meets and can pass a bill which will meet the necessities of the people. If this law is adopted the legislature may say you adopted it with your eyes openstand by it. The prohibitionists of the county will oppose any change, and say that it is passed—that it is the voice of the people. Taey have not an eny way signified that they would aid or be willing to change the law. W, M. Resss.

Athens Banner:—Captain Harry Jackson, of At lanta, has declared himself a jugwump—i.e., he won't drink at bar rooms, but will keep a jugunder the bed at home.

Reserved seats in the tent for members of the Young Men's Club in the procession. A husband in India can cut his wife's ears off for certain offenses, but he never does it because it costs too much to cure her earache. The worst case of earache ever heard of can be

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NORTH BOUND D 4	ILY.	140
	No. 51.	No. 53.
Ly.N. Orleans	7 00 pm 12 20 am 7 55 am	4 00 pa
"Opelika	10 03 am	4 16 am
Ar. ColumbusLv.Columbus	11 38 am 8 30 am	
" West Point " LaGrange	10 49 am	4 56 am 5 19 am
Hogansville	11 46 am	5 41 am
" Grantville	12 25 pm	6 13 am
Fairburn	1 04 m	6 85 am 6 45 am 7 22 am

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OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.

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Trains run by 90th mer FAST FO. 27 WE	Line.
Time American	el-DALLE.
L've Augusta	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY AND AME
Ar. Washington	10 40 am
L've Washington	7 20 am
Ar. Athens	12 85 pm
Tye Athens	7 45 ans
L've Gainesville	55 AM
Ar. Atlanta	1 00 pm
Leave Atlants	ST-DAILY.
Lorgo Catrogrillo	45 PE
Leave Gainesville	on am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
L've. A hens	
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
L've. Washington	4 20 pm
DAY PASSEN	8 15 PM
DAIFASSEN	GER TRAIN.
L've Atlanta8 00 am	NO. 1. WEST DAILY.
Az Gainowillo 9 Office	L've Augusta10 50 am
Ar Athons	Macon 7 45 ans
ii Washington 0 00 pm	Mill'g'v'e 9 88 am
washington 20 pm	washin'n.11 20 am
minedgevine. 48 pm	Athens 9 00 am
ar. macon 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville 8 25 pm
" Augusta 8 80 Dm	Ar. Atlanta 5 40 pm
Ar. Gainesville. 3 25pm Ar. Athens	MAIL.
Ly. Atlanta 8 15 pm Ar. Augusta 5 50 am	LY Augusta 9 45 pm
COVING ION ACE	MODATION
L've Atlanta 5 50 pm	L've Covington & 40 am
Ar. Covington 8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta 7 55 aw
DECATUR	TRAIN
(Daily, excep	t Sundays.)
L've Atlanta 9 85 am []	Lv. Decatur 10 am fin

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers or and from the following stations only: Grove town. Harlem. Dearing. Thompson. Norwood, Earnett, Crawfordville. Union Point Greensbore. Madison Entiledge, Social Circle, Covington. Oongers. Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper. Connects at Augusts for all points East and Southeast.

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Caniral, Southwestern & Mont.

gomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Osniral or (with Meridian time.)

Savannah, Ga., October 4th, 1885.

Savannah, Ga., October 4th, 1885.

OK AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 4. 1885, PAB Senger trains on these roads will run as follow:

GOING FROM ATLANTA. GNIS on these ro
GOING FROM

Ly. Atlants D No 52.

Ar. Thomaston D E S

Oarrolton D E S.

Macon D No 52.

Augusta D No 17.

Savannah D No 52.

Jacksonville.

Perry D E S No 21.

Fort Gaines D E S No 27.

Blakeley D E S No 25.

Albeny D No 25.

Etfaula D No 1.

Columbus D No 5.

Macon D No 2... Albany D No 3... .10:45 p m " Columbus ..... " Montgomery. Lv. Atlanta D No 54.. Ar. Thomaston ....... 10:40p m Augusta..... Savannah D No 54... Jacksonville D..... Jackson ville D...
Perry D E S No 21.
Perry D E S No 21.
Fort Gaines D E S No 25.
Binkeley D E S No 25.
Albany D No 25.
Eu (sula D No 1.
Columbus D No 5.
Montgomery D No 1.

" Savannah D No 51 9:40 a m	
M Albany D No of	
" Blakeley D E S No 26	
" Fort Gaines D E S No 25	
" Eufanla D No 2 10:55 a m	
"Columbus D No 6	
" Eufania D No 2 10:55 a m "Columbus D No 6 11:10 a m "Montgomery D No 2 7:30 a m	
" Macon D No 51 5:40 p m	
"Thomaston	
" Carrollton D 5:0( a m	
r. Atlanta D 9:35 p m	
v. Jacksonville via Savannah D 8:20 p m	
ii Jacksonville via Savannan D 8:20 p m	
" Jacksonville via Albany	
th Albana No 08	
Albany No 2612:15 p m	
" Blakeley	
11 Posses 20 & 2510:05 a m	
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
d Mass D No. 50	
" Augusta	
Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
r. Atlanta D No 53 7:32 a m	
v. Jacksonville via savannan D	
" Jacksonville via Albana D 7:00	
Ferry D E B NO 24	
" Eufaula	



OFFICIAL DRAWING -OF THE-

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

Single Number, Class "L."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, November 10, 1885.

50 35048 ...

-FULL PRIZES .-50 29998 ... 200 30113... 50 30200... 50 30348... 500 54348 100 31414 .. APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

1000 numbers ending with 99 being the two last figures of the number drawing the capital prist of 875000, 825.

The subscribers having supervised the single number drawing, class "L." Louisians State Lottery, hereby certify that the about are the numbers which were table day drawn from the 100000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding to them. Witness our hands at New Orleans. La. this Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1886.

[G. T. ERAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, Commissioners.

Prizes cashed in full without deduction.

No. 46,799 draws Capital Prize, \$75,000, sold in Boston, San Francisco. Mt Otivet. Ky, and Traverse City, Mich. No. 5348, draws second capital prize, \$2500, sold in New Orleans and San Francisco. No. 3238, draws third capital prize \$10000, sold in Memphis. Tenn., and Galveston, Texas. No. 46016 draws \$6000, sold in Cincinnati, O. Mo-80889, draws \$5000, sold in San Francisco, Cal., and Jackson, Tenn. Nos. 17695, 18461, 64526, 6348, 79647. draw each \$2000, sold in New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, Oakland, Cal., Portland, Osegon, Sawtooth, Idaho, Oakwood, Tenn., Kansay egon, Sawtooth, Idaho, Oakwood, Tenn., Kans City and Tipton, Mo.



CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000 "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery company, and, in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with similes of our signature attached in its advertisements."



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EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orients, Tuesday, December 15th, 1885. Under the personal supervision and managements Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize \$150,000.

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Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths

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10	apital prize of	81	50,000\$1
	rand prize of	40 400	
	rand prize of		20,000,
	arge prizes of		10,000
	arge prizes of		5,000
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50	11		20,000
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200	11		200
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A GREAT GATHERING AT THE GOSPEL TENT YESTER

Sam Jenes Addresses Five Thousand People-mons by Sam Small, Drs. Hawthorne, Kends and Eddy-Various Topics Discussed to Large Congregations, Etc., Stc.

One of the greatest of the many rece monstrations in favor of prohibition occ at the tent yesterday afternoon. Over people assembled to hear Sam Jones, were a great many ladies present. Al seats were taken by 2 o'clock, half an hou fore the time set for the opening of the m ing. The students and professors of the lants university came in a body 200 stron The choir opened the services promi half past two. Prayer was offered by Re-H. Cooper, of Cuthbert. After the hymn, my name written there?" Mr. Jones began

After some preliminary remarks, he c the attention of his hearers to the text: not deceived. God is not mocked." translators say that the real meaning passage is something like this turning not

need not be turning your nose at God think you are fooling him. He knews through and through." No matter whelse a man deceives he can't deceive God. can't deceive himself either. Sometime fellow's friends flatter him a little and he si "I'm not such a bad fellow after all." when he gets off by himself he knows het Feople will always flatter you as long as have anything they want. They have for the biggest door you've got and the key to the Langhter. If I sold whisky, or drawhisky, or furnished a house for whisky to sold in every man, woman and child in lanta couldn't make me believe I was a gman if they got on the stand and swore to Applease. Do you know what hearness. man if they got on the stand and swore Applause.] Do you know what bar-rebilliard-rooms and card-rooms are put billiard-rooms and card-rooms are put h
for? They are to keep your mind of
yourself. As long asthedevil can keep am
mind off of himself he's got that fell
pretty safe. [Laughter,] You can't decei
your neighbors. A good man is known wh
ever he lives, and I don't care how mu
sheepskin you put around a man the wolf
show when he crosses the road. The tra
sin't alike. [Laughter.] If we start for
these three points: God knows me; I kn
myself; my neighbor knows me; we will
apt to get somewhere.

myself; my neighbor knows me; we will apt to get somewhere.

There is one text in the Bible on which J and Gentile, Christian and Pagan, atheist believer all agree as being true. It is thi "mastoever a man soweth that shall he a resp." That is a favorite text of Bob Ing soll's. Bob will stand up and curse God to fees, but he has never yet.

soll's. Bob will stand up and curse God to face, but he has never yet

FALLEN SO LOW

that he will defend whisky. [Laughte As a man sows, so shall he reap. It sows wheat he will reap wheat. If he plate a grain of corn he gets Like to get like. One groot corn will produce 800. Like not only legets like but it increases. Adam dropped o seed of sin six thousand years ago and tworld today is foul and full of wee Stick to facts. A fact is a stubborn thir You can't get around it, or under it, or abo Stick to facts. A fact is a stubborn thir You can't get around it, or under it, or about, or through it. You've just got to statill and fight it and nobody but a fool wight a fact. [Laughter.] Like produces listow whisky and reap drunkards. Isn't the true? Who will deny it?

I am going to speak my mind plain out the afternoon it I never speak it again. If an body here don't like the way the thing is going he can

JUST RACK OUT. [Laughter.] I need not go outside of Atlanta

[Laughter.] I need not go outside of Atlanta to prove anything against whisky. They say I exaggerate sometimes whon I talk about I have been a good way into the English is guage, some into Greek, and right smart it Latin, and I have yet to find the language which a man can tell a lie on whisky, unless as something good about it. [Cheers a laughter]

There are nearly one hundred barrooms your city. They are sending hundreds of me There are nearly one hundred barrooms your city. They are sending hundreds of me to the grave every year. The St. Louis Glob Democrat took me up on the stateme that 60,000 men filled drunkard graves every year and they went to the statities. Who ever dies drunk? They die pneumonia, and fever and consumption. Son poor dog of a fellow that nobody cares for published now and then as "died drunk"

ablished now and then as but you go out and read those handsor tombstones and you'll find that they all we straight to glory. [Laughter.] Who's got to put into the statistics that her husband her son died drunk? [Laughter.] Nobody exdies drunk.
They say they'll sell liquor anyhow, an

dies drunk.

They say they'll sell liquor anyhow, and they will—some. But I do love to see to mean stuff skulking and hiding and a whis fellow with the look a sheep killing dog his guilty face. [Laughtor.] If sowing whis makes drunkards what right have you go sow it? They say it will kill Atlanta. Atlanta dies don't let her have a demijohn a headstone and a bottle for a footstone. She dies that way she will have no part in second resurrection. If she must die let it the desth of the righteous, and God shall k her bones and she shall feel the first touch His resurrecting power. Barrooms are the Exceptions of Hell.

As fast as the old topers die off they fill ranks with recruits from the boys. whisky and reap gamblers. Put the barroom of Atlanta and nine-tenths of the gamb will cease. [Applause.] Put the barrooms of Atlanta and the licentious dens of this will be closed. Put the barrooms out of lanta and you can keep your sons hom night and away from the snares of the de When Atlanta goes dry Macon will go and then Augusta, and then Savannan Columbus, and in five years there won't barroom in Georgia. [Cheers.] All a mo will then have to know to feel that her wan ing boy is safe is to know that he is in the it of Georgia, [Cheers.]

Eyes are turned on you from all direct to see how you are going to settle this cution. People all over Georgia are wate yon with the deepest anxiety. What are going to do? I never felt less like maki speech in my life because I know every here feels as I do on this subject. I am doing any good. Now I want everybody who feels as I do and means to work and for this cause to rise. It seemed that the wyast throng stood up. If any remained settle the stood of the subject. I am doing any good. Now I want everybody who feels as I do and means to work and for this cause to rise. It seemed that the wyast throng stood up. If any remained settle the stood of the subject is an doing any good.

fast and work for the good cause with After Mr. Jones Mr. Sam W. Small Rev. Virgil Norcross, in response to made brief speeches. The meeting was dismissed with the doxology and the ben tion.

At Trinity at 11 a. m. Trinity was crowded to its fullest capacity many could not be seated even in chairs aisles. Dr. Kendall, the pastor, for three qu of an hour held this large audience thore interested in an eloquent appeal to the tians to be firm and courageous in the capitle on the 25th.

strife on the 25th.

Text, 17th verse chapter Levitions shalt not hate thy . ther in thy heart.
shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, as
suffer ain upon him. The doctor sold:
Our attention was called to this passage
incident which happened in our city on
day. A friend of mine who has a friend th
barkeeper, told me that his friend said t

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 1000 numbers ending with 99 being the two last figures of the number drawing the capital prise of \$75000, \$25. res of the number drawing the organization of the number from the following the single strong with the strong class "L" Louisiana State Lothereby certify that the above the numbers which were the from the 100000 placed in the with the prizes corresponding to them, so our hands at New Orleans. La. this Tuesov. 10th, 1885. [G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, Commissioners.

rizes cashed in full without deduction.

0. 46,799 draws Capital Prize, \$75,000, sold in 100, San Francisco. No bivet Ky, and Travecity, Mich. No 5340, draws second capital, \$25000, sold in New Orleaus and San Francisco. No 5238, draws third capital prize \$10000, in Memphis Tenn. and Galveston, Texas. 46016 draws \$6000, sold in Cincinnati, O. Nob, draws \$6000, sold in San Francisco, Cal. and \$601, Tenn. Nos 17695, 18461, 65256, 6816, draw each \$2000, sold in New Orleaus, New San Francisco, Oakland, Cal. Fortland, Ort, Sawtooth, Idaho, Oakwood, Tenn., Kansas and Tipton, Mo. CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the ar-ements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual wings of The Louisiana State Lottery Compa-ind person manage and control the Draw-themselves, and that the same are conducted chonesty, fairness, and in good faith toward arties, and we authorize the Company to use certificate, with similes of our signatures al-ed in its advertisemens."

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A GREAT GATHERING

AT THE GOSPEL TENT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

gam Jones Addresses Five Thousand People-Ser-mons by Sam Small, Drs. Rawthorne, Kendall and Eddy-Various Topics Discussed to Large Congregations, Etc., Etc.

One of the greatest of the many recent demonstrations in favor of prohibition occurred at the tent yesterday afternoon. Over 5,000 people assembled to hear Sam Jones. There were a great many ladies present. All the seats were taken by 2 o'clock, half an hour before the time set for the opening of the meeting. The students and professors of the Atlants university came in a body 200 strong. The choir opened the services promptly at half past two. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Cuthbert. After the hymn, "Is my name written there?" Mr. Jones began his

the attention of his hearers to the text: "Be not deceived. God is not mocked." The translators say that the real meaning of this passage is something like this: "You not be turning

think you are fooling him. He knows you through and through." No matter whom else a man deceives he can't deceive God. He can't deceive himself either. Sometimes a fellow's ricends flatter him a little and he says, "I'm not such a bad fellow after all." But he he gais off by himself he know he. fellows friends have a that a fine and a says, si'm not such a bad fellow after all." But when he gets off by himself he knows better. Feople will always flatter you as long as you have snything they want. They have found the biggest door you've got and the key to fit it. [Laughter.] If I sold whisky, or drank whisky, or furnished a houss for whisky to be sold in every man, woman and child in Atlanta couldn't make me bolieve I was a good man if they got on the stand and swore to it! [Applause.] Do you know what bar-rooms, billiard-rooms and card-rooms are put here for? They are to keep your mind off of yourself. As long as the devil can keep a man's mind off of himself he's got that fellow pretty safe. [Laughter,] You can't deceive your neighbors. A good man is known wherever he lives, and I don't care how much sheepskin you put around a man the wolf will show when he crosses the road. The tracks shew when he crosses the road. The tracks sin't slike. [Laughter.] If we start from these three points: God knows me; I know myself; my neighbor knows me; we will be apt to get somewhere.

There is one text in the Bible on which Jew and Gon'the Christian and Pages, whether the

and Gentile, Christian and Pagan, atheist and believer all agree as being true. It is this— "whatseever a man soweth that shall he also resp." That is a favorite text of Bob Inger-Bob will stand up and curse God to his

soll's. Eob will stand up and curse God to his face, but he has never yet

FALLEN SO LOW
that he will defend whisky. [Laughter.]
As a man sows, so shall he reap. It he sows wheat he will reap wheat. If he plants a grain of corn he gets corn. Like begets like. One grain of corn will produce 800. Like not only begets like but it increases. Adam dropped one seed of sin six thousand years ago and the werld today is foul and full of woe Stick to facts. A fact is a stubborn thing.

world today is foul and full of wee
Stick to facts. A fact is a stubborn thing.
You can't get around it, or under it, or above
it, or through it. You've just got to stand
still and fight it and nobody but a fool will
fight a fact. [Laughter.] Like produces like.
Sow whisky and reap drunkards. Isn't that
true? Who will deny it?
I am going to speak my mind plain out this
alternoon it I never speak it again. If anybody here don't like the way the thing is going hecan

JUST RACK OUT. [Laughter.] I need not go outside of Atlanta to prove anything against whisky. They say I exaggerate sometimes when I talk about it. I have been a good way into the English language, some into Greek, and right smart into Latin, and I have yet to find the language in which a man can tell a lie on whisky, unless he says something good about it. [Cheers and laughter]

There are nearly one hundred barrooms in There are nearly one hundred berrooms in your city. They are sending hundreds of men to the grave every year. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat took me up on the statement that 60,000 men filled drunkards graves every year and they went to the statistics. Who ever dies drunk? They die of pneumonia, and fever and consumption. Some poor dog of a fellow that nobedy cares for is published now and then as "died drunk," but you go out and read those handsome tombstones and you'll find that they all went straight to glory. [Laughter.] Who's going tombetones and you'll find that thay all went straight to glory. [Laughter.] Who's going to put into the statistics that her husband or her son died drunk? [Laughter.] Nobody ever

They say they'll sell liquor anyhow, and so they will—some. But I do love to see this mean stuff skulking and hiding and a whisky fellow with the look a sheep killing dog on his guilty face. [Laughter.] If sowing whisky makes drunkards what right have you got to sow it? They say it will kill Atlanta. If Atlanta dies don't let her have a demijohn for a headstone and a bottle for a footstone. If she dies that way she will have no part in the second resurrection. If she must die let it be the death of the righteous, and God shall keep her bones and she shall feel the first touch of His resurrecting power. Barrooms are the BECRUTING OFFICES OF HELL.

As fast as the old topers die off they fill the ranks with recruits from the boys. Sow whisky and reap gamblers. Put the barrooms out of Atlanta and nine-tenths of the gambling will cease. [Applause.] Put the barrooms out They say they'll sell liquor anyhow, and so

out of Atlanta and nine-tenths of the gambling will cease. [Applause.] Put the barrooms out of Atlanta and the licentious dens of this city will be closed. Put the barrooms out of Atlanta and you can keep your sons home at night and away from the snares of the devil. When Atlanta goes dry Macon will go dry, and then Augusta, and then Savannah and Columbus, and in five years there won't be a barroom in Georgia. [Cheers.] All a mother will then have to know to feel that her wandering boy is safe is to know that he is in the limit of Georgia, [Cheers.]

ing boy is safe is to know that he is in the limit of Georgia, [Cheers.]

Eyes are turned on you from all directions to see how you are going to settle this question. People all over Georgia are watching you with the deepest anxiety. What are you going to do? I never left less like making a speech in my life because I know everybody here feels as I do on this subject. I am not doing any good. Now I want everybody here who feels as I do and means to work and pray for this cause to rise. It seemed that the whole vast throng stood up. If any remained scated they were obscured by the solid ranks of the standing men and women from the platform to the limits of the tent. This demonstration elicited several rounds of chears.

elicited several rounds of chears.

Mr. Jones then asked all the men present who intended to work as well as to vote for prohibition, should rise. It was estimated that two thousand men rose. Mr. Jones said:

"The ladies didn't rise. They are not men."
[Lauchter]

Mr. Jones concluded by saying that he knew there was no use of speaking to such a crowd for they were all of one mind. He concluded with an exhortation to all to stand fast and work for the good cause with might and main.

and main.

After Mr. Jones Mr. Sam W. Small and Rev. Virgil Norcross, in response to calls, made brief speeches. The meeting was then dismissed with the doxology and the benedic-

At Trinity at 11 a. m. Trinity was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many could not be seated even in chairs in the aisles. Dr. Kendall, the pastor, for three quarters of an hour held this large audience thoroughly interested in an eloquent appeal to the Christians to be firm and courageous in the coming

Text, 17th verse 19th chapter Leviticus: Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart. Thou

shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him. The doctor said: Our attention was called to this passage by an incident which happened in our city on yester-day. A friend of mine who has a friend that is a harkeeper, told me that his friend said that he

had no idea until since the prohibition campaign began what a great sin he was committing in selling whisky, and he was going to quit the business whether the city went prohibition or not and not wait for his license to expire, and that while they were talking a working man came staggering in the saloon and laid his last five dollar bill en the counter, having spent all except this in other saloons and called for a drink. The barkeeper, so says this friend, picked up the bill and told the half drunken man that he knew the condition of his family and that he would carry the five dollars to thom as they wanted it worse than he needed the whisky. This incident suggested the text and it opens up to us the knowledge that we as Christians have too long let the eacles remain upon our unfortunate friends' eyes who are in this dangerous business. As little as we think of it we are perhaps criminus in the sight of God in this wholesale murder of human souls. Every man and woman who has saved a dollar in texes on account of the revenue from whisky, is getting part of the spoils. God will hold no man guildess whose eyes are opon to the infinite evils of the trafic, life he does not; attempt to stay the mailstrom of death that is engulding iso many of our brother man.

Wesley said all genuine revivals were preceded by reproof and rebuke of sin and to this our text commands, and the incident mentioned encourage to obey God and hearts to! leve men. God admires courage The "fear nots" of the Bible would make a book, God said, "Keaf not, Abraham, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward."

"Fear not Isasc, for I am with thee, and will bless thee."

"Fear not Mokes, nor be afraid of them for the Lord thy God. He it is that doth go with thee.

and thy exceeding great reward."

"Fear not Isaac, for I am with thee, and will bless thee."

"Fear not Moses, nor be afraid of them for the Lord thy God. He it is that doth go with thee. He will not fail thee nor forsake thee."

And to Joshus, Fear thee not, for I have delivered them into thine hand."

To Jehossphat, Fear not nor be discouraged, to merrow go out against them for the Lord will be with you."

"Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Savior which is Christ the Lord."

"Fear not, sayeth our Lord, "I am the first and last, I am He that liveth and was dead and behold I am alive iorevermore."

Faith and courage go hand in hand and if not synonsmous, cannot be separated. I learn from the text that the srongest presching ever done between the Atlantic and Pacific is being done now in our city. An open protest against sin is the best preaching. When you see upon the prohibition platform our governor, senator, mayor, judges, merchants, mechanics—all classes strayed against sin you may know that the tombstones are being rolled from sleeping consciences over all the land and the revival like that under Josiah when Hildah found the book of the law so long lost in the rubbish of the temple.

It is easier to ask a man to register than to count him to vote right. Registration is over, let us now labor to save our friends from the terrible iniquity of voting for the worst foe of our race. May God give us the telescope of faith to see charlots and horses for our help all over our city and God's body guard of saints and angels watching over the polls. Oh, that every woman and child, like the Roman senators could array themselves in white and sand horses for our help all over our city and God's bedy guard of saints and angels watching over the polls. Oh, that every woman and child, like the Roman senators could array themselves in white and sand horses for our help all over our city and God's bedy guard of saint

Mr. Small at Trinity Last Night. Mr. Sam W. Small preached a most wonderful

and touchingly beautiful sermon at Trinity church last night. An hour before the services began the church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and at least seven hundred souls could not get in or near the The services were opened by singing the 335t

hymn: "Loverstof pleasure more than God, for you He suffered pain." After the singing of this hymn, Dr. Kendall, the beloved pastor of Trinity, offered a most beautiful prayer. He asked God that the banner of temperance might be upheld by the people of Atlanta, and that the cause of prohibition might friumphs that the Holy Ghost would enlighter the minds of the citizenry and help them drive

the evils of intemperance from the land. After prayer the choir sang:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name.
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

Mr. Small preached from the 22d and 23d verse of the third chapter of Romans.

Mr. Small began by saying that he could not see how people with such stores of learning could have been given to such forms of idolatrous wor ship. They were learned in the arts and in handicraft. The Exprisans worshipped their celves and oxen. The Persians had particular divinities. The Grecians had images which they worshipped. The Romans worshipped their heroes—men of great virtues and character—men of fame and position. They worshipped them with more devotion than the people of this country worship God today. It was wonderful how devoted these people were in their idolatrous practices. He said, I that all means of grace are sflorded, and that there is no excuse for being a stranger to God and Christ. Churches abounded all over this land of ours, and all a sinner had to do is to repent and believe. The blessed Jesus stood ready to forgive the sins of all and fit them for the paradise of God. The sacrifice had been made on Calvary. A form of idolatry exists at the present day as bad as in those practiced by the ancients. It is as idol as bad as the four-footed animal, the bird or reptile. He said the spirit of the beast came into every living man, brutalof the third chapter of Romans.

animal, the bird or reptile. He said the spirit of the beast came into every living man, brutalizing the man of the present day and reducing him to the condition of the brute. Each man selects his own particular God to worship, and he worships it in the highest degree. This form of worship in mortal man is paramount to idolarty. He worships it in every devotion in heart, mind and body. He said that a man who is a blasphemer, who took the name of God at every breath and let oaths drop from his lips could be assigned the parrot as his idol, for a parrot could be taught to repeat the Lord's prayer or to utter the most horrid blasphemy, and yet he has no fluence of speech or ideas. Just so with these men who blaspheme. They utter oaths without knowing they use them. The swearing man, however, curbed his vocabulary of profanity in the presence of ladies, especially inseenear and dear to him. This fact showed that awearing is an entirely unnecessary appending and depraved nature. He spoke of the \$20-bath breaker. He said that the Sabbath is the Lord's day of rest. We should guard our speech and action and stand before him blameless. There are men who desire to break down the barriers of Christianity and turn the Sabbath is a holy day and should be kept holy. These men who profane the Sabbath are the men who exhibit in their nature the hyena. They want to destroy all which is held sacred by Christians. They resorted to every means possible to break the barriers of Christianity on this holy day, showing the nature of the hyena. Mr. Small spoke of the men whose character was like the chameleon, changing with the changing substance. They change with circumstances. They falsify when necessary, and tell the truth when it suits them. No man puls confidence in such men, He said that a great has caused the heart of many a word spoken in jest has caused the heart of many a word spoken in jest has caused the heart of many a word spoken in jest has caused the heart of the slanderers, gossipers and social thugs. "Many a word spok

At the First Baptist.

At the First Baptist.

Three of the largest churches in the city would not more than have accommodated the throng of people that came to hear Dr. Hawthorne at the morning service. The ushers seated every one they possibly could, using some three hundred chairs in the alales and around the alar. There was not standing room in the gallery and many were turned away. Dr. Hawthorne based his sub-

ject, "Shall virtue or vice rule," on this passage of Scripture, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall

inherit (mie) the earth." Said the doctor:

When our Lord uttered these words, the Roman empire held universal dominion, and of all empires that have existed, it least exhibited the little of the world with the midst of his little band of despoism, such as men never knew. How attend to stole the five and in the midst of his little band of disclose, we know the history of the first his such as a single the world. It was, as if he had placed a gentle, the history of the first history of the first him a jungle of ravenous wild beasts, and said this and the said the little history of the moral nature over the physical patters should be the ultimate result of his blessed Christianity—that truth should trumph over sheep hurity over uncleanliness, virtue over the property of the moral nature over the physical patters should be the ultimate result of his blessed Christianity—that truth should trumph over sheep hurity over uncleanliness, virtue over the property over the physical patters should be should be should be should be the ultimate result of his blessed Christianity—that truth should trumph over sheep hurity over uncleanliness, virtue over the physical patters which the should have power the history of evolution, but that man has a nithe theory of evolution, but that man has a nithe theory of evolution the history of the should have power the history of evolutions and the should have power the history of evolutions and the should have power the history of evolutions of the should have power the history of evolutions of the should have power the history of the moral should have power the should have been always in the control of the should have power the history of the moral should have power the history of the moral should have power the history of history of history of history history history been history, but men this bound have been

Church of Our Father:

Mr. Chaney preached on temperance, last evening, from Gal. vi! 22 23. The fruit of the spirit is ve, joy, peace, meekness, temperance, such there is no law. Temperance, he said, is moderation in the use of things right and lawful, a definition which brings us at once to the question whether alcoholic liquors are or are not beneficial. If they are or may be, then temperand

tion whether alcoholic liquors are or are not beneficial. If they are or may be, then temperance would be consistent with their moderate use. After giving some of the testimony on this fundamental question, and showing the lack of agreement among equally competent and conscientious witnesses, the preacher said that this ought to moderate the confidence and silience the dogmatism of every speaker on this subject. All he would undertake to do would be testudy the evidence pro and con and state its effect upon his mind, combined with that of his own observations.

As to the next question, how to secure temperance, one must be governed by his surroundings. A people still in their childhood need prohibition. In the Hawaian islands there is no question that prohibition is the only suitable way. How about the community with a large number of freedmen, only newly apprenticed to liberty, and their children only one generation removed from inexpensive servitude; with a large class of poor white people whose traditional soiace for their social inferiority has been the freedom of their whisky and snuff, and beyond this, the usual number of self-willed people of the more favored classes who know better than they do, how can we expect to legislate or agitate as if we were face to face with a rational, mature constituency, disciplined in the virtues of free government, educated by the methods of free discussion and emancipated from the temptations of free opportunity for excess, by their love of righteousess and heirsense of personal responsibility. We must take things as we find them and try to make them a little better. "What's fitting, that is right," said Getthe, and certainly no other right is right, "said Getthe, and certainly no other right is right," said Getthe, and certainly no other might be moral certainly on other might be moral certainly of this deprivation arise as fixed in men's conscience, the known commands of truth, honesty, chastity, filial piety, and respect for human life, then there would be but one mor

in this matter, who, like the mason, measures the hole to be stopped up and breaks his brick accordingly.

Then I find myself here and am more inclined to accept extreme legislation in favor of temper ance than I have ever been before under other circumstances. I do not accept the ultra definition of temperance, but I am willing to try some of the ultra cure. Personally, by education and habits, I am an ascetic in the use of such liquors, having first learned the taste of wine at the communion table, and the small amount walch I have taken there is more than I have eyer taken elsewhere. Thus, while my views on this subject are probably more liberal than those of most of my fellow clergy, I question if any of them can show a more abstemioustrecord. The preacher went further and recommended the discontinusnee of passing the wine at the Lord's supper, deeming it a needless exposure for temperance penitants who were members of the church.

Here in Atlanta, as man and things are, I would counsel a prohibitory law.

I would even accept the proposed law, rather than have nothing done to stay the present ruin of alcohol here. The preacher then criticised the proposed law and showed its inconsistencies and defects. The advocate for total abstinence has to smother his convictions in voting for it, because it clims this special counter of the counse it commends to his lips a liquor more highly charged with alcohol than his favorite foreign wine or all. Meantime, the use of spirituous liquor which every competent witness admits—its use as medicine, is so little cared for cy this law, that no physician can prescribe it alies the law is passed whith any right to have his prescription honored and filled out at the druggists. If we may take the judgment of the press, the legislature which has given us this law was not a body of unmixed wisdom. After a pretornatural period of inomatize, it left its most with more added eags than lifely chicks behind it. To weich

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category this bill belongs, men may differ. But if the subject were not too grave for humor, it might be proved that the legislature have leave to retire and set again. It is one of these laws which make a man turn round and round before he can decide to sit down upon it, on either side of the word.

Nevertheless, as a promoter of temperance feeling and friend of society, the preacher would advise men to vote for the bill, especially unless they were clear and resolved upon some other and cetter plan of stopping the present injuries of intemperance.

ter plan of stopping the present injuries of and Mr. Chancy made an earnest and moving plea to his hearers to make sure that their influence was given to the side of temperance. If they clearly saw and resolutely meant to put into action some better way than the proposed from voting for it. But failing that, the issue is too momentous, the moral interest at stake too precious, the resoonsibility for action or inaction too real and fateful, to allow of any evasion or captious opposition.

At the Church of the Redeemer. Dr. Eddy was greeted by a good sized con tion. The sermon, which was particularly beauiful and impressive, was taken from the text, 'God is Love," one of the beautiful Scriptural uotations that cornament the frieze of the

"There is one question which you, the hearers, "There is one question which you, the hearers, have a right to ask, concerning every preacher who stands up before you in this pulpit, "What dees this man know about God?"

Every man who takes it on himself the office of a religious teacher is in some sense God's ambassador; he must have a clear, positive word to say about God or from God, and you require him to say it out boidly.

That is precisely what I propose to de at this time. That is precisely what I proposed the stime.

Great warm, joyous thoughts about God are swelling and struggling in my heart, and I am about to set them free. I am about to tell you some things that I knew about that loving and lovely Being whom no man hath seen or can see, but who reveals His Immost nature, His very heart, to teachable and believing souls. ture, His very heart, to teachable and believing souls.

I confess I do not and cannot know the Infinite One as infinite. I do not, cannot comprehend God. I do not expect to comprehend Him even in heaven. But surely it is possible to know an object as really existing, and to know something of its nature, though I do not know and can never know how great it is. Chas. Lamb use to complain that he could not see the ocean, but enly a small part of it. Nevertheless he did really see the ocean, he saw its multitudinous waves, he felt its spray, he tasted its saltiness. God is an ocean. An infinite ocean Though I have no line to sound its depths, though I can see no shore, and am persuaded there is no shore, yet have I seen that ocean; I have felt its great, luminous, gladdening waves rolling over me, and through me. Yes, I have floated in that see of light and love as an insect floats in the sun-lit summer's air.

Do you think, oh! blind agnostic, or rather oh! foolish atheist, to convince me that I do not know God?

True I do not see Him with the eye of sense. foolish atheist, to convince me that I do not know God?

True I do not see Him with the eye of sense. God is a pure spirit. But the spirit of man has an eye as well as the body, and to that eye God, who is Light, is not invisible.

Has he created an intelligent creature to whom he can not reveal himself? That were an undivine disability.

In these last days philosophy, falsely so called, proclaims as its last word, that God, is not only unknown, but unknowable. Thank God the everlasting gospel, now, as of old, turns the wisdom of this world into foolishness.

"God, who commanded the light out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." "He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love."

The source of our knowledge of God, must be sought within rather than without; in man himself, rather than in external nature. Unless man is made in the image of God, the knowledge of God dis like man, that is the key to all religious knowledge.

When you tell me God is love I know what you

edge.
When you tell me God is love I know what you mean, for I know what love is, and my heart reponds with adoring wonder and joy unspeakable.
Love is not merely an attribute, it is God, it is His essenge. He that loveth not, never knew love, therefore, he that loveth not never knew love, therefore, he that loveth not never knew love.

love, therefore, he that loveth not never knew God.

What then is God? Systems of theology, confessions of faith and catechisms are in relation to this question of little account. Thrust from your minds all scholastic and metaphysical definitions, all the old technical terminology about substance and attributes, natural perfections and moral perfections, infinity, cetrolity, immutability and all that. Whatever may be the value of such terms and distinctions in scientific theology and a certain value doubtless they have, they are here and now to be forgotten. We are to look into our own hearts, and find out if we can, what love is, thus if at all we shall get the answer to the question "what is God?"

Love involves personality or selfhood. If God is love then He is a personal being and His personality must be infinite. Love is the determinion and movement of the personality, the self, to come object or objects outside of self or self beyond it. Love is only heatowed on intelligent beings. We must love something out of our-

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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO You may have seen bargains before, but not such large bargains as will be offered by us this week.

selves or die. "Man cannot live by bread alone."
Human love must find its objects, it cannot create them. God also must love objects out of dimself, and divine love is creative power, is like and life giving, is an infinite, generative, molding force which makes, upholds, vivifies, gladdens all things. Love yearns for union with its object. It loves to manifest itself, to understood, to reciprocated, to be consummated in living. To be known and loved was the yearning of the divine nature, therefore it was that he filled man's dwelling place with forms of loveliness and sounds of melody. He comes speaking in a thousand voices, but most impressively to the ear by His word, and to the heart by the spirit. the spirit.

Love desires to make its objects happy from itself. We would make others happy. He created souls that He might fill them from His own full-

souls that He might fill them from His own fullnew.

What shall we learn from this great truth that
God is love; the only legitimate inferences from
this truth are for the heart rather than for the
head. Christ loves sinners, He loves the lost. Oh!
sinful soul He loves thee. Trust in Him.
Open your hearts ye thirsty to infinite love
which is flowing all around you. You are dying
for the water of life for salvation. Oh, dip it up,
dip it up! You are floating in the ocean of divine love, cast away pride, and doubt and darling
sins. Tear away whatever keeps divine love out
of your souls. Let it in; let in God, and you shall
know that God is love."

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES,-The 14th anniversary of St, James lodge of colored Odd Fellows was celebrated yesterday afternoon a Allen's temple, on Clarke street. The attendance was large, the church being filled. Rev, J. G. Yieser, pastor of the church and a member of the lodge, presched the anniversary sermon. Tonight the lodge will have a supper at Calhoun's hall,

A Correction,
In the interview with Mr. R. T. Adams in yesterday's paper the expression, "the vile report," appears as if it were our own. It should have been credited to the Enfaula News.

Varieties, The big tent has gone up, but Swift's Spa-cific remains the same, and is being sent out in large quantities all over the country. General Fitz Hugh Lee has been elected governor of Virginia, and ever since the sales of S. S. have increased in the old dominion

In order that you may know when the clipses take place, and when to look for rain next year, call on your druggist and get one of Grier's almanacs for 1886. The Swift's Specific company have distributed a million f them.

If you are suffering with any kind of blood or skin disease, send for a treatise on these diseases mailed free to any one by the Swift Specific company. Address Drawer 3, Atlante. Ga.

ts, Ga.

Swift's Specific is now sold in dry form as well as liquid. The dry can easily be prepared at home, and can be used without spirits if desired. Price fifty cents per package. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Some of the most wonderful cures have been made by using the remedy without any spirits at all.

In the Country Districts, A series of meetings will be arranged and conducted under the anspaces of the Young Men's Prohibition club.

The city pastors are requested to meet with the committee on public speaking and at headquar ters 19% Broad street at nine a.m. today for the purpose of consultation as to plan and scope of future public meetings in the city.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever, Dr. Parker's great medical work, the "Science of Life," is indeed a "thing of beauty" and a joy to all young and middle aged men who read it. One hundred thousand copies sold the past year. It is advertised in today's issue of this paper.

The Young Men's Prohibition Club will escort its speakers, Dr. Haygood and Mr. Rich. ardson, to the tent tonight.

Lagomarsino will send to any address one pound superfine choco-late and nut bons bons, on receipt of 40 cents, five pounds \$1.75.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.



TAILOR-MADE, FORM FITTING OvercoatsandSuits

Men's Overcoats All-wool, \$5 to \$25. MEN'S SUITS. All-wool,

\$7 to \$25. BOY'S SUITS. \$3.50 to \$15.

# Boy's Overcoats

\$3.50 to \$12.

Our Underwear and Hosiery cannot be equalled. FURNISHING GOODS Consisting of Neckwear, Handkerchiels, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Scari Pins, Cufts and Collars, the largest in the city. JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Announcement.

### CITIZENS' TICKET.

CHAS. A. COLLIER,

For Council: First ward, WM. KINYON. Second Ward, I. S. MITCHELL, Third Ward. E. A. ANGIER. Fourth Ward, A. L. GREEN, Fifth Ward, JAMES BELL,

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens. C. W. Wells will be associated with me in the office if elected on the soth December, 1885.

JAMES M. WILSON.

JOHN T. HALL is a candidate for Tax Collec-tor. If elected J. H. ROBINSON, formerly with Judge Clayton, will be his assistant.

I am a candidate for the office of tax collecto I am a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to canvass for vates. If therefore representing ask wy triands for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their su election. Mr. J. M. McAlee is associated with me in the office. W. A. POWELL. Election Wednesday, December 30th, 1885, aug3tid

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO

Mr. Dougherty returned from New York Friday, so look out for the bargains of the season this week.

# HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of in-est when you can have EIGHT PER CENT NET,

With your money secured by a First Mortense upon some of the choicest Real Ratate in the city of Atlants; or, if preferred, the Best Farm Lands in the State of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negatiating this class of loans for Twenty Years—in Northwest (State of Iowa) up to 1803 and since 1808 here in Atlants.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds.

bonds.

Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to investor not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

O. P. N. BARKER,

y \$134 Peachtree Street. Atlanta, Ga.

At the new, cheap, cash, china store. No mistake, but the lowest prices on lamps, crockery, glamware, dinner sets, table cutlery and allverware, etc., at No. 35 Whitehall street. A barrel of Lagomarsino's pure candy for 5 cents.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO. This is no "Fence Question,"

for if you will only condescend to leave your position for a few minutes and visit our store, you wiil find our bargains and low prices leading the day.

Er Lawshe.

Can still befound at his old stand 47 Whitehall street where he will in future, conduct an exclusively optical business.

Factory for Sale or Lease The Atlanta cotton mill suppy tactory, completely equipped with the latest improved machinery for doing all kinds of wood, from and foundry work is for sale or lease. It is especially fitted to turn out all classes of cotton mill supplies, including looms.

This factory is attnated in Atlanta, Ga., having a frontage of nearly 400 feet on the W. and A. E. R. Terms easy. Address Almos Haas, it

Lagomarsino has in stock one hundred thousand his, of candy.



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LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH. 32 Wall St., Opposite Car Shed.

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Offers a Dictionary, handsomely bound, new, latest edition, 32.000 words, also containing a miniature Encyclopedia, 670 illustrations from store 20c.; by mail 25c. Cheapest and best book in the world; for sale only by "OLD BOOK STORE." 5,000 Elegant Christmas Books, very cheap.

#### MEETINGS.

Irish National League. A meeting of the above society will be held at No. 11 East Alabama street tonight at 7:30 o'clock, to which every Irishman in the city is invited to participate in the preparatory arrangements for the reception of Rev. Dr. Betts.

Noyember 15, 1885. President I. N. L.

The members of the Young Men's Prohibition Club will meet at headquarters, 19½ South Broad street, this, Monday, evening at six o'clock, for the purpose of escorting Dr. Haygood and Mr. Richardson to the tent. Let every member be on head promptly at the hour named, AND BERNG HIS BADGE. Seats will be reserved in the tent for the ciub. Capitain John Milledge and Messrs. E. F. Couch, F. N. Simpson, R. H. Goodson and Thomas Corrigan have been appointed marshals, and will be in charge of the procession.

HENRY HILLYER,

A. A. DELOACH, Sec'y. President.

### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending November 14, 1885 Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

A—Rebecca Allings, Cullin Alexander.

A—Rebecca Allings, Cullin Alexander.

B—L W Brower, Mary E Bryan, Fannie Byrd,
S C Purge, Margaret Burge, Ada L Burham, Lillie
Brooks, Mary Bobo, Mrs M P Bowden, Mrs S Bondurent, Jennie Bower, Mrs C P Beasley, Alford
Belley, Lizzie Bagby, S E Barker.

C—J P Crow, Laura Cowper, Lucy Collins, Virginia Conley, Mrs J L Cohen, Sarah Cohen, Adeline
Coleman, Annie Cleveland, Mrs L N Crawford,
Fannie Carran, Ada Chace.

D—Mary A Dukes, Ida L Duncan, E A Douglas,
Mrs W M Dixon Ida Davis.

E—Fannie Evins.

E-Fannie Evins. F-Mangie E Flood, Tilla C Findiny, Arrie Free-

E-Fannie Evins.

F-Manie E Flocd, Tilla C Findiay, Arrie Freeman.

G-Emma Gibbs, Mrs Jno Green, Ellen Green.

H-Manie A Hyman, Elizabeth Haumbutt, Mrs Emeline Hill, Emma Hill, Fannie Hill, Mss Clara Hill, Susan Hatcher, W.D Haistead, Sallie Harrison, Nancy Hartyran, Mahaley Harper, Lizzie Hammock, Elizahil, Savannah Hatcher.

J-Miss Emora Johnson, Emma Johnson 2, Mattie Johnson, Annie E Jones, Mattie Jones, Leila V Jones, Sallie Jackson, Julia Jackson, Anna Jackson, Martie Jones, Leila V Jones, Kallie Jackson, Julia Jackson, Anna Jackson, Martie Jones, Leila V Jones, Mattie Kerr, W K Kennard.

L-Dollie Loiton Serlina Lowery, Ella Leming 2, Maggie Lears, J M Lee, Emma Low, Mrs F T Lamar, Anna Lampkin.

M-Fannie McConnell, May McGinty, Caroline McCall, Griffith McKnight, Anna McDonald, Mrs H D Murray, Emma Mehenev, Joice A McDonald, Mrs May Morgan, Mrs C D Morrison, Ella Milner, Hattie J Miller, Rachel Miller, Josle Markwalter.

F-Jsne Newman.

O-Ida Owens,
P-Mollie Poke, Katie Puck, Mațtie Patterson, Beile Padgett, H A Peters, Annie Lee Price, Bettie Purfy, Mrs A Q Pryor.

R-Lue Robert, Lillie B Robinson, Lizzle Rholle, Caroline Ray, Mrs Racliff, Minnie Randojph.

S-Seadele Smith, Henrictta Smith, C D Smith, Mattie Smith, Louisa Smith, Jennie Sutley, Aunie Scales, Mc E Slaughter, Onine Shaw, J H Stanley, Lena M Sargent, M F Sayer, Ellen Swann, Mary Sharp.

Seales, M E Slaughter. Onine Shaw, J H Stanley, Lena M Sargent, M F Sayer, Ellen Swann, Mary Sharp.

Thomas, Mrs R A Thornton, Nellic Thrasher.
W—Clara Williams, Ella Williams, Mattie W Williams, May Wilson, Rilla Wilson, Bettie L Witt, Janie Wright, Nannie E White, Gussie Wright, A J Wiley, Clara Lee Wingfield. Pattle Wilson, Annie Walker, Mosee Wadley, Eliza Wade. Y—Eliza Young.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—W H Austin, R B Aycock, Robert Arnold, W C Alsoon, A Alford & Co, Jack Arnold, W R Ammons, J Allison, Jos Anderson, L W Akers, John Abbelnour, H H Anderson, B A Adair.
B—J B Brown, L F Brown, G H Brown, A M Brown, W L Byers, J B Bunity, D W Burke, J C Furrow, Manning Butler, Hon J P Butts, John C Burrance, W C Burkenshaw, Richard Butler, R B Butler, J L Brayles, J F Boyle, L A Hassett, R P Bowde, J L Bogart, E A Bolmes, W F Bowe, P S Royd J A Bowen, Chas H Bentley, W G Bell, H P Bell, J W Belcher, Richard J Bernhardt, J L Bexley, Chap J Brannn, C C Barnes, James Brasil. J A Barnes, William Bayre, T J Barker, Wm hatchelor, F T Bernwell, L J Baum, Augustus Bauchell, W H Bernett, Richard Bisnchard, W L Batey, Henry J Bayne, Geo N Bucher.

—R M Clark, W R Clark, J T Cook, A N Cox, Edward C Cobb Mrs Cally, Cox Bros, J W Colewell, N J Corder, H H Collier, Jos Constatine, H E Cook, G W Collum. Loyd Coursey, Ellison R Cook, Geo Cole, W G Connell, Daniel Coursey, John Cleary, R A Chester (col). S H Cheek, Daniel Camp, J W Carey, A Chandler, a Chady, Nat Chamberlin, Dew Cross J B Cawver, J B Crawford, Michail Callahen.

D—F Duke, H O Dukes 2, R Dorman, J I Dorsett, Daniel Darby, J O Doradd, John Downs, Henry C Dobbs, L B Dorsy, Albert Dirice, M J Dorsett, L Braile, E Channe Echols, Allen Edmonson, E A English, A Ellis, G W Everett, J Th English, Andrew

L H Davis, a Landa A Davis, A Davis, A Davis, E - Clannee Echols, Allen Edmonson, E A English, A Ellis, G W Everett, J Th English, Andrew M Edwards, Waoulif Eaves, Andrew C Edwards, G Tempanuel

lish, A Ellis, G W Everett, J Th Euglish, Andrew M Edwards, Waoulif Eaves, Andrew C Edwards, G Emmanuel.

F-J R Forest, W C Foster, John L Flowers, Peage C Forbes, E Fosters, E L Fowler, ES Fowler, A Fitten, N T Fittch, T Flipper, W E Fisher, W H Fleek, Jim Fleming, T P J leming, A Felph, Josiah Fair, W A Farrell, G-JB Gunn. George Grels, W L Goldsmith, C P Goodyear, J E Gett, Wiley Green, J B Green, A Green, P C Green, W H Grew, W R Gardner 3, W A Gay, J A Gabony, J A Gaurett, M Garmon.

H-W A Harris, Arthur Hunter, J F Hunnell, Mr Hunnerhoff, P Hunnleutt, Frank S Holly, J G Hopkins, W R Hooper, L L Howard, Wm Hodges, W C Henderson, Helirene & Co. Geo Hecker & Co., B F Henderson, Mey Hendel, R B Harper, W Hartstein, J A Ham, J A Hand, Timothy Hardey, Dr W W Hartsoch, Frank N Hanley, W W Habershand, Pope Hinter, Edmond Hammonds, Harper Bros, Harrison, Clark & Co, W L Hitchcock, Geo Harrison.

J-Chas Jones, T C Jones, Sam Johnson, F N Jordan, A Johnson, C E Johnson, J Jeffries, Norman Jackson, A M Jameson.

K-A F Kerstan, Jacob Kilsy, Newton Kinnebrew, Jos Kneer, George Kelgan, A F Kerstan, Jno King, R King, Ed Kidwell, Edward Kipstein.

L-J T Lyon, Jas T Lyons, L Lintz, H Lodge, I W Leming, Will Lee, Harry Lewis, J F Lancaster.

M-G T McCallum 2, McDonough, Frost McCall, Long & Colling.

ex.—G T McCallum 2, McDonough, Frost McCall, Jno McCarty, C C McGhee, Callum McCarty, E T Murphy, L P Murray, Hugh Montgomery, Thom Moore, Mr Morris, Kev Z T Monfort, Wm Moddin, Call Mintee, Will Millen. Johnie Mitchell, R W Mapp, N A May, F G Marcham, Wirt Marshall, T H Molson, Harry Mangum.

N-Jas R Noe, John Nichols, Nero Nichols, J Kicholson, Wm Nesby, Chas Nash Jas Noble, Jr.

O-Jno Otis, C Oshindal, Josh Oliver.

P-Mr Purtelle, J E Pullin, S T Pomroy, S I Polite, H Phillips, C Phillips, W H Pendleton, Andy Perry, E H Paille, J D Pannell, Jas H Pagitt, R A Patterson

Perry, EH Paille, J D Pannell, Jas H Faght, R A Patterson
Q-A E Quick.
R-Waite Reynolds, I H Reed, J F Read, J F Reed, A D Ridgen, D A bichardson, Mack Richardson, J M Russell, Geo W Rump.
S-Eive Smith, L A F Smith, J B Smith, Davis Smith, H D Smith, J F Smith, F C Sayder, Mrs Sullivan, Jeff D Stuart, z ichard Stovey, A A Stone, Chas M Scrogin, T b Scott, Y R Scott 2. A S Stone, Chas M Scrogin, T b Scott, Y R Scott 2. A S Stone, R M Stict, Green Simon, Peter Simons, NH Stanker, Jurand Sheppara, H L Stephens, John Stephens, W J Stende & Co. Wu Stewart, G A Seymour, E A Sherman, Robt Slawson, A C Sanders, W I Sandwich, A O Sanders, V S Peirrs, S W Say, O F B saley, E R Stallings R P Salding.
T-F Tyon, M L Tarner, J H Townsend, J T Tay



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Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application. STOCK OF FASHIO For Fall and

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—DANIEL WOLF has applied for exemption of personaity, and I will pass upon the same at ten o'clock, a. m., on the 5th day of December, 1885, at my office. November 13, 1885.

Nov1416

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embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the
System.)

embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the System.)

be Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

Description of the new part of the next part of the next

Charges reasonable.

Drs. B! & B. impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cares effected in old cases which have been near

lected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases gnaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to health. Enclose stamps.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARA-TION on the market for Piles. A STIRE CURB for Itching Piles. Has never falled to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Diers. Abscess, Fistuls, Tetter, Sail Rheom, Barber's Itch, Ring-worms, Pimpies, Sores and Bolis. Price 50 ter-

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Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGHEPIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for froup, Weed or Unke of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Fains where, from to delicate a state of the system, the patient is unallo to bear the stronger application and Pains, it is invalid For Headache or other Achas and Pains, it is invalid Free 16 cts.

Askyour druggist for these remoties, or write to the

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V-Jas Vardeman, Wm Veitch.
W-W L Williams, Clarence Williams, M J Williams, Chas Williams, R Williams, T Y Williamson, J H Wynkoff, Lafsyctte Wynn, Frank Woodrow, W D Wooley, J M Willison, John Willison A, Vincent Wright, James Willson, Geo White, Ad Willions, Jas Willson, Jerry Wright, Urich Willig, James W Wilson, Ben Whitner, James Weller, C A Wilson, John White, John Wilson, Chas L Webster, A D Webster, W M Wald, Jack Walker, Todd Walker, David L Walker, J W Ward.

Y-Chas A Young, Geo E Young,

FIRMS,

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Sullivan, Drew & Co, Son Trade Bulletin, Forbes & Cannon. Batchelor & Hall, Wm Wood & Co, Ashiord & Co, Smith & Holland, Tryon & Watson, Sperry & Bowen, A Alford & Co, Iron Bolling Mills, Contraction Bee Hive Co, Trilton Copying and Mig Co, Fleishman & Co, Son News Co, Lee & Bothnell, J H Lyach & Co, Atla Cremation Society & Co, Brannen & Forsyth Mig Co, Blanket Mig Co, P & Whige, Standard Machinery Co, Alex & Wilson.

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# REGISTER!

City Election

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW, BOOKS for the registration of voters entitled to vote in the next municipal election, to be held the first Wednesday in December next, for one alderman and six councilmen, will be opened at the following places: One set at the city clerk's office, in the chamber of commerce building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, another set at 11 East Alabama street, another set at 20 Peachtree street. Said registration books will be opened Wednesday, the 4th of November next, and will be kept open until Saturday, the 25th day of November next each day from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., except sundays, and will remain open on Saturday, the 25th day of November, until 9 o'clock p. m.

25th day of November, until 9 o'clock p. m.

25th day of November, until 9 o'clock p. m.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk

Cleored A. Gordon County - Calhoun, Ga.

October 10, 1885 — Sealed proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next, for plans, specifications, etc.. for a jail building, to be built of stone, in the town of Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. Cost of building not to exceed forty-five hundred dollars

Stone can be procured in one-helf mile of the courthouse. Address, J. M. HARLAN,

JAS. O. HARKINS, Chairman.

Clerk Board County Commissioners. oct16d30

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The following letter in regard to them from the late Mr. Peabody was addressed to a triend in New York more than thirty years ago:

LONDON, February 12, 1853.

My Dear Sir: I owe you a thousand apologies for my neglect in not before acknowledging, in a direct way, your kindness and liberaitty in sending me such a beautiful supply of American Hams last Summer. I distributed a portion of them among my friends in England and Scotland, all of whom bear testimony of their superior quality, thinking them finer than Westphalias. I hope you will convey to your friends, diessers. Davis d. Co., the satisfaction I have had in receiving so fine a specimen of the productions of their noble State. I am truly yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To W. M. C., Esq., New York, and Beaton.

Bee Line to New York and Boston, Hes Line to New York and Boston,
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING
Cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only
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York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket
agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves,
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## SERMONS AND SAYINGS REV. SAM P. JONES.

To the Public.

To the Public.

The publication of my 'Sermons and Sayings' by a house in Chattanooga, Tenn., and another in Richmond, Va., was unauthorized by me. These books contain only the imperfect reports of my sermous that appeared in the newspapers, many diwhich leave out the body of the sermon and give to the public only garbled and sensational paragraphs. They necessarily do me great injustice and I hope they will be discontinued.

The volume of "Sermons and Sayings" issued by the Southern Methodist Publishing House is the only publication authorized by me.

SAM P. JONES.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION. 12 mo. Pamphlet, Wood Cut Portrait on Cover 50 cents. 12 mo. Muslin, with Steel Engraving of Author, \$1.00. By mail to any address on receipt of price. SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, Nashville, Tenn.

MANHOOD when loss from Abuse and accretity restored, full Vigor and Federacy, by the full vigor and Federacy, by the filtustrated Warf (maintenant No Drugging, Send for filtustrated Warf (maintenant No Drugging, Send for filtustrated Warf (maintenant No Drugging, Send for filtustrated Warf (maintenant) with the first and the filtustrated warf of the filtustrated warf o

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Farcy Lamps at Your Own Price.

Hand Painted Glassware in all colors.

Latest designs in Fancy Goods.

The handsomest line of CARLSBAD WARE eyer brought to Atlanta.

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Merchants, now is your time to buy low.

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53 Peachtree Street. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY

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39 & 41 PEACHTREE STREET. This is for each and everyone to read, as it concerns

ALL SEEKERS AFTER

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Returned From

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GREAT AND GRAND

# BARGAINS

and he now returns to say to the people of Georgia and the surrounding states, that never before in the history of his mer cantile life has he bought such blg drives and bargains as shall be offered by this firm during the

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We will not mention the names and prices of these bargains, from the fact that we might mention some goods that will not be in before the middle of the week, and then you might teel disappointed at not finding the ones mentioned, and perhaps censure us with trying to dupe people in this manner in order to draw them to our counters. We will say this though, that we have a great many drives, and these goods will be continually arriving each day, and we think that we have a sufficient amount of these great and

## GRAND BARGAINS

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Doctor's Certificate-Cancer, Skin Disease

Several years ago a cancerous ulcer made its appearance on my chin. Three years ago it sloughed out, but last spring returned. Soon after the cancer appeared, my skin became diseased—any slight wound or bruise would infiame, spread and make an ugly sore. Rough places and heavy black scales formed on my hands and face. Last October I was attacked with rheumatism in my feet, ankles, knees and hlps, which became 30 stiff, swollen and sore, and the muscles so much contracted that it was impossible for me to straighten myself. In this terrible condition, no medicine gave me any relief—my appetite and strength failed and I became completely helples. In this almost hopeless condition I determined to try Guinn's Pronkers Blood Renzwer. I procured a supply and began the use of it. I used it about one month, and I so much improved that began to walk about with the aid of crutches. The canceron my chin entirely disappeared. The black heavy scales that had formed on my face and hands fell off and my skin became clear, smooth and healthy. I would also state that for several years I have never know it to fail to cura any case where it has been used according to directions. I do, therefore, most cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is prescribed. Several years ago a cancerous ulcer made its ap-

The above certificates are but a few instance of thousands in our possession, showing sufferes who have been relieved of every form of blood and skin diseases, female complaints, dyspepsia syphilis, mercurial rheumatism, blood poison and malaria.

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VOL. XVIII.

RIEL HANGED. A POOR LUNATIC THE VICTI

Death in Grim Silence—The Agitation a the People—The Relatives of Riel V ited—The Hal Breed's Life.



REGINA, N. W. T., November 16 .-David Riel was executed on the scaffold barracks of the mounted police force, this city, for high treason against the of Great Britain, at 8:23 o'clock this me (mountain time). He displayed an in tion at the last moment to make an ad but Pere Andre reminded him of his pro and he then rose and walked toward the cutioner, repeating his prayers to th moment, the final words escaping "Merci Jesu!" He died without a stri Not to exceed twenty persons were perm within the confines of the barracks to wi the execution, and it was certainly perfor with decorum and dispatch. His body taken in charge by the coroner, and the diet usual to all state executions was

RIEL'S RELATIVES HEAR THE NEWS.
Riel's relatives and friends at St. Vital
miles from here were made aware that Mo
would end all. They are naturally
nuch broken down. His poor old mothe
came crazy some months ago, during
rebellion, so that she is unable to realize
dreadful position in which her son is pla
Joseph, his brother, who is a most respect
man, is in a dreadful
of mind. Riel's wife, whom
did not treat well during the rebell
leaving her exposed to danger and to hun
is reported to be nearly heart-broken, but
priests are with her and the other relatives,
everything that can be done to comfort the RIEL'S RELATIVES HEAR THE NEWS.

priests are with her and the other relatives, everything that can be done to comfort the will be done. The Riel family have from the first scouted the idea that the prisoner was insane. They say he had delusions on religion and on the subject of his own importance, but that on all other matters he was not only sane, but exceedingly intelligent and clever.

The heartbroken mother of Riel, bowed we grief, seemed perfectly dazed at the news we notified that the end had come. Fondly hashe and all the family clung to the hope God would so work it that Louis, whom we all love so dearly, and who in his wildest ments was kind and gentle to mother, brot and sister, would be spared. But the lanews swept from them their last plank hope and they all gave way to incomola hope and they all gave way to in

grief.
"It was more than I could bear," said messenger, "though I've often seen slaughtered. The poor things seemed terably helpless; so I rushed out, mo my horse and rode back to the city wit haste to try and stiffle my tumultuous ings."

For some time the officials of Ottawa and gina have been receiving serious threats f anonymous writers regarding Riel. The proposed the blowing up of Regina barraci Riel were hanged or executed. Saturday Bunday extraordinary precautions were ta. At dusk twenty troopers, heavily armounted guard and patrolled around the racks. At midnight the police made teircuit every ten minutes. The was frosty and crisp and no sound was to be heard save ahrill whistle of an approaching freight to the clatter of the swords and the 4 measurement of For some time the officials of Ottawa and

preparations.

Riel continued to prophesy, but the propersus were scarcely coherent and understones save himself. Riel's visitors Satincluded Rev. Father McWilliams and Smith, of Ottawa. Colonel Irvine accomp them. In their interview Riel took ad-age of Rev. Mr. McWilliams' presence t clare his divine mission.

"I am," said the prisoner, "a prophe have been ordained not as a priest, but a pretof the northwest, to preach a reform to you and every minister of the church, I will continue to fulfil my mission un mount the scaffold."

While he delivered himself of this little tion he need his cell like an infini

While he delivered himself of this little tion he paced his cell like an informanisc. He thundered his anathemas or policy and principles of the nineteenth tury churches, gesticulating almost all while. When he came toward the scento faced his visitors, the veins of his throt temples distending. Raining his right he pointed to where the scaffold of the Mjaw murderer stood. Fixing his wild, has eyes on Rev. McWilliams, he continued: "To that scaffold will I walk boldly, pring this mission of church reformation so needed throughout the world."

The execution described. The scaffold for the execution of Ree heen erected within the contracted enclimmediately in the rear of the guardh and the only view of it was through a will mediately under the rafter. The last sument was administered to Riel within guardhouse proper, and near the op which led to the scaffold. He respond the latten prayers with a full and clear while on his headed threes.

while led to the scafold. He responded the Latin prayers with a full and clewhile on his bended knees. We moment came for him to rhave his arms and hands pinioned, hunglesters. have his arms and hands pinioned, he leads have his arms and hands pinioned, he leads have his arms and hands pinioned, he leads have his property. He walked through the opening and down arrow stairway with his face turned from the few civilians and soldiers who about the opening. When he was abtake his place on the trap, the deputy saked if he had anything to say. He to his confessor, Pere Andre, and inquir "Shall I not say a few words?"
"No," quickly replied the priest in Farmake this your last sacrifice and you verwarded."
Riel turned and remarked in English: "I have nothing more to say."
There was some delay in adjusting the but Riel did not remark upon it, and a white cap closed over him he was to be distinctly repeating his prayers.
During the night Rev. Andre urged Riel not to attempt an address on the scand suggested that a reprieve might son its way, but this idea Riel strenuous pelled. He said he knew